The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY DECEMBER 29, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 44

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Etc. U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rutsplph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B & B

For Nice Waists and Girls' Pretty Dresses

we've a special lot of choice all wool Zibeline Plaids, 46 inches wide,

35c yard

—half price—the styles and quality will show they're half price—and prove the offering to be of interest in every home where this announcement is read.

They're Plaids of quiet tone—blue, green, garnet, etc—not bright, but color enough to give them good tone—styles that will be approved by all people of taste.

All wool—46 inches wide—35c yard—half price.

Over a hundred styles Plaids here, 10c to $1.50 yard.

Send also for samples of the remarkable Dress Goods at

50c yard

—42 to 52 inches wide—ten different choice dressy styles, including Camel Hair checks, Boucle effects, silk and wool Novelties and Cheviots that will be appreciated for new dressy midwinter dresses.

If you haven't yet received our 250 page illustrated catalogue, send your name and address.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

After the Holidays.

That's when you may revel in bargains. It is our custom immediately after the holidays to mark down everything preparatory to in-coming Spring Goods.

We are not going to tell you here, in fact we can't, of what these bargains are; but you can rest assured that if you are holding off to purchase a new dress, either of wool or silk fabric, that you will realize a very great saving by writing to us at once and asking us for samples of our marked down goods.

A word of caution: In these sales the rush for bargains is tremendous, and as there is a buying public connected with our store by steam and street car lines of over eight hundred thousand people, it will be necessary for you living at a distance to be quite smart in getting in your orders.

We shall keep you posted on prices, but the difference in time between the issues of this paper is considerable. Therefore write us at once.

PITTSBURG, PA.

FIRED ON AMERICANS.

Mob Shot at Tenth Regulars In Havana.

MEMBERS OF THE MOB SHOT.

Spaniard Killed and Others Wounded and Three Cubans Fatally Hurt—None of American Soldiers Were Hurt—Three Killed and Number Wounded In Riots

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—The American troops were fired on in Havana and the whole city was in an uproar and serious rioting was threatened.

A detail of Company M, Tenth regular United States infantry, while quelling a riot which broke out on Bombay street, was fired on.

The regulars returned the fire and sent volley after volley into the crowd of rioters as they fled out of the street.

Two Spanish sailors were wounded and a Spanish marine was killed by the Americans. A number of persons whose names could not be secured were also wounded in the melee which caused the interference of the American troops. Three Cubans were fatally injured. Several Spaniards carried away by friends were wounded, but it is not known how seriously.

In the small riots that occurred in various parts of the city, 12 persons were wounded, several fatally.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Senor de Castro, the civil governor of Havana, acting in accord with General Ludlow, issued an order forbidding any further firing of firearms or the exploding of firecrackers in the public thoroughfares. He also prohibited the assembling of crowds in the streets or parks after 6:30 p. m.; ordered the closing of all places of entertainment, including the theaters and cafes, at 11 p. m.; forbade people taking part in certain African dances, in which the participants are dressed in devil costume; forbade meetings of Nanigos and forbade all manifestations which may produce conflicts between the Cubans and Spaniards or between Spaniards and Americans. Those who violate these orders are threatened with severe punishment.

No attention whatever was paid to the order against the discharging of firecrackers and pistols were fired in the streets continuously. Three persons were killed and 29 wounded, among the latter three women and two children. The shooting has been for the most part indiscriminate.

As General Ludlow was standing on the balcony of the hotel watching the scene in the plaza, a man waved a Cuban flag. Another cried out "an insult, an insult," whereat the man who was waving the flag fired upon the objector.

A Spanish company that was retiring from Ft. Principe was deliberately fired on from a private residence. Lieutenant Blount, an American officer who was escorting the Spaniards, broke into the house, but the occupants fled to adjoining roofs.

While Brigadier General Clous and Captain Hart were returning from the palace after an interview with Captain General Castellanos they met a mob of Cubans carrying flags and shouting. A minute or two later the crowd would have encountered a detachment of Spanish troops. The situation called for prompt action, and Captain Hart leaped from the carriage, faced the mob and ordered everybody to go home immediately.

Major General Brooke formally took command of the United States forces in Cuba and issued the necessary orders.

A detachment of American artillerymen was admitted to Cabanas fortress by request of Brigadier General Clous, in order that the men might familiarize themselves with the guns mounted there, so as to be able to salute the Spanish flag on Jan. 1. Regla was evacuated by the Spaniards and occupied by the Americans.

A banner having on it a portrait of President McKinley, painted by Armande Menocal, has been on view in a window on Obispo street, where it was cheered by crowds of people. It will be sent to the president by representatives of the Masonic lodges.

The Havana wards which have already been evacuated were the scenes of processions and noisy celebrations.

A cab driver was shot for refusing to enter the territory within Spanish jurisdiction with Cuban and American flags on his vehicle, an omnibus driver and two women were shot by nanigos and the body of a lieutenant of guerrillas has been found near Seiba de Agua, this province. The Spanish alcade of Seiba de Agua arrived here and his son advised him not to return or he will be killed.

Several guerillas were reported to have been killed at Sancti Spiritus after the evacuation of that place by the Spaniards and before the American occupation of the town.

Four Spaniards, residents of San Luis, province of Pinar del Rio, arrived here, saying they feared they would be killed by the Cubans.

The police reports show that 12 more persons have been wounded, four of them being intentional cases. The rest of them received accidental wounds. Among the wounded are three children and a lady, whose arm had been amputated.

The citizens of Havana read in their morning papers an order from Captain General Castellanos permitting the display of Cuban and American flags inside the lines of Spanish jurisdiction, and the Stars and Stripes and the Lone Star of Cuba floated over many buildings in the heart of the city, in streets where the Spanish soldiers still kept guard. The only buildings excepted in the order were the government offices.

The city jail was delivered into the hands of the Americans. One political prisoner was found there, Colonel Bacallao, who was captured with General Ruiz Rivera, and who was pardoned for political offences, but sentenced to death on the charge of murder.

The United States transport Mobile, having on board two battalions of the First Texas and the Second Louisiana, arrived here from Savannah.

BRAVE AMERICANS.

Rescued a Spaniard From Philippine Rebels—Aguinaldo Fled, Fearing Assassination.

MANILA, Dec. 28.—A steamer which arrived here from Samar reported that the Tagala insurgents had been in possession of Kalbaon since Dec. 11. Spaniards of the vicinity had sought refuge in the house of a man named Scott, an American. The insurgents threatened to attack the refugees, but refrained, it being that American soldiers were on their way there. One Spaniard, however, was shot and another was pluckily rescued by Scott, who rode 15 miles and demanded the man's release in the face of an armed mob of Tagals.

The selection of a new cabinet has been entrusted to a Filipino named Madi, a bitter opponent of Aguinaldo, especially on the question of the Spanish prisoners.

It is reported that Aguinaldo refused to release the prisoners, although the cabinet decided to accede to the request of General Otis for their release.

It is rumored that Aguinaldo has fled to an inaccessible region back of Cavite, with a few followers, fearing assassination. This report, however, is denied, but his sudden change of base is not explained.

The troops sent to Iloilo, under General Miller, consisted of the Eighteenth infantry, the Iowa battalion, the Sixth artillery and a detachment of the signal corps. The transports were convoyed by the United States cruiser Baltimore and by the Callao.

ILOILO GIVEN UP.

Spanish General Announced It's Surrender—Otis Mentioned No Outbreaks In a Cable From Manila.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—General Rios, the Spanish commander of the Visayas islands, has telegraphed to the government from Iloilo, capital of the island of Pinay, under date of Dec. 24, as follows:

Am preparing to embark on the steamer Leo XIII for Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, having yesterday (Dec. 23) formally surrendered Iloilo in the presence of the military and naval commanders, the mayor and the foreign consuls. Have charged the German consul with the protection of Spanish interests. Shall arrive at Manila by the end of this month.

Though the dispatch is ambignous it is assumed here that the surrender of Iloilo was to the Americans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A long cablegram was received from General Otis, at Manila, describing the situation there. Its contents were not made public, but it is known that he mentions no outbreak which gives a negative encouragement to the officials, though it is apprehended that General Otis is meeting with difficulty in securing the release of the Spanish prisoners which he was charged to effect.

BARKER ORDERED TO WAIT.

His Little Fleet to Stay at Callao Until Jan. 10.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Orders were cabled by the navy department to Captain Barker of the Oregon, the senior and commanding officer of the little fleet of battleships and supply vessels now at Callao, to remain at that port until Jan. 10 next.

It was not possible, when they left New York, to order them to Manila without being guilty of a breach of the agreement between the United States and Spain. Therefore it was understood that the ships were to go to Honolulu, there to receive orders which would carry them to Manila. The orders were actually sent to Captain Barker by cable at the ports in South America where he touched, leaving it open to the navy department to make any change deemed advisable. It is believed that there is not now the same necessity for the presence of such powerful ships away from the home stations.

MILES GETS A COPY.

Commanding General's Testimony Will Also Be Furnished to Egan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The investigating commission completed the draft of General Miles' testimony given last week and forwarded it to him upon his request, as a move for his protection.

General Egan will also get a copy, as he so demanded, in order to see exactly what reflections the commanding general cast upon his department. General Egan will probably be heard by the commission the latter part of the week.

The Massachusetts Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The report of the proceedings and conclusions of the court of inquiry to fix the responsibility for the striking of the battleship Massachusetts recently in New York harbor has reached the navy department. It is believed in the absence of official statements on the point, that no blame is attached to the commander of the ship.

Killed at a Funeral.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., Dec. 28.—At the funeral of Mrs. William Martin, a team, which drew a hack carrying mourners, ran away. William Kevern, a pallbearer, was run over and almost instantly killed.

Sampson Has the Grip.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Admiral W. T. Sampson, who arrived here from New York, is confined to his room with a light attack of the grip. His physicians think he will be recovered in a few days.

For Free Paper and Pulp.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The American Newspaper Publishers' association has presented to the Anglo-American joint high commissioners a carefully prepared argument in favor of free paper and free pulp.

Sagasta Is Better.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail said in part: "The dangerous symptoms of Senor Sagasta's illness are passing away."

LUTHERANS GATHER.

Important Meeting Held In Philadelphia.

ABOUT 600,000 ARE REPRESENTED.

Four Thousand Congregations Included and Nearly 3,000 Ministers—The Conference Held to Promote a Better Understanding Between Three Bodies.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—A general conference of the Lutherans, the first meeting of the kind ever held in this country, the delegates representing the general council, the general synod and the united synod of the south, began in St. John's Lutheran church here. The three bodies comprising the conference have a communicant membership of 600,000 persons and include 4,000 congregations. The ministers in the bodies number nearly 3,000.

While is is not announced as an effort to unite the three great bodies of the Lutheran church, the object of the conference is to prepare the way for a better understanding and a more harmonious co-operation among Lutherans in the three bodies represented.

The ministers in attendance as delegates number about 300 and are from Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

The conference was opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Dr. S. Ochenford of Selins Grove, Pa., and a sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph A. Seiss of this city. Rev. Dr. H. E. Jacobs, the dean of Mt. Airy seminary, the chairman, made a brief address.

Y. M. C. A. Homes For Sailors.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Commodore J. W. Philip is at the head of a sub-committee of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian association, which is planning to build a home for jack tars near the Brooklyn navy-yard to cost $100,000; also at Boston, Newport, Norfolk, San Francisco and perhaps in Manila and Havana. Later there will be similar buildings in the large cities for enlisted soldiers.

Frye's Gift to a Hospital.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 28.—Mrs. W. H. White has received a telegram from her father, Senator Frye, at Washington, directing her to present $1,000 to the Central Maine General hospital, Lewiston, as "a peace offering and Christmas gift" in memory of Emmie Frye, his daughter.

AMERICAN MONEY THE STANDARD.

Customs In Cuba Must Be Paid In It or Spanish Equivalent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. — Secretary Gage talked at some length in the cabinet meeting of the financial situation in Cuba. According to the Spanish system gold coins of that country have been received generally only at a considerable premium. In some instances the intrinsic value of some of the Spanish coins have been disregarded and a fictitious value substituted.

These irregularities will be done away with and a just value, based upon mint valuations, will be substituted. The customs and other duties in Cuba will be received in American money or its proper equivalent in Spanish money. It is expected that official action will be taken in this matter within the next two or three days with a view to putting the new measure into operation on Jan. 1.

SPEEDY ACTION ON TREATY.

Friends Want It Reported to Senate Without Alterations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—It is the intention of Senator Davis to ask the committee on foreign relations to take up the peace treaty as soon as received from the president. There will be an effort on the part of the friends of the treaty to have it reported without any amendments whatever, and they assert that the committee as a whole is favorable to ratification without alteration.

One present plan of the senators opposed to straight ratification is to urge the insertion of an amendment providing in specific terms that the United States shall not acquire sovereignty over the Philippine Islands under any circumstances. The opponents say they do not anticipate a long debate in the senate.

DEWEY NOW SENIOR OFFICER.

He Will Go on Retired List In December, Unless Congress Acts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. — Admiral Dewey is now the senior officer of the American navy, having reached that position without congressional action through the retirement Sunday last of Admiral Bunce. He will continue to hold that distinction until Dec. 26 next year, when he will go upon the retired list unless congress excepts him from the operation of the law, and after making him admiral of the navy, provides that he may hold that office in active service without age limitation.

Transport Brought Dead Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The United States transport Port Victor arrived from Santiago de Cuba, Ponce and San Juan, Porto Rico, with 23 cabin passengers and a number of discharged soldiers, teamsters, etc. There were also four bodies of soldeps killed at Santiago on board, and some army officers, among them Lieutenant E. C. Cook, Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, from San Juan.

Plague Reported Broken Out.

PRETORIA, Dec. 28.—It was reported here that the bubonic plague had broken out in the district of Delagoa bay.

Ruth Ashmore Dead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Isabel Mallon, best known by her noms de plume of "Bab" and "Ruth Ashmore," died at her home in this city.

SUSPECT UNDER ARREST.

Man Caught at Columbus, Who Is Suspicioned of Killing Six Persons.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 28.—There is under arrest in this city a man whom the police have strong reason to believe is James C. Dunham, for whom there is a reward of $11,000 offered, dead or alive, at San Jose, Cal. He was picked up here by Detective Louis Wolt of the local force as a suspicious character, he having offered a lot of goods for sale at about 20 per cent of the actual value.

He gave the name of Harry Wilson when arrested, but in court he said his right name was Harry Church and that he was born in Sacramento, Cal., from which point he started out two years ago. At different places here before his arrest he gave the names of H. V. Morris, E. H. Ross, Harry Lewis and Harry Howard. He has been in this city for about a month, all the time under surveillance.

Mrs. Church is here in the city, but says she knows very little about her husband, having met him but about two years ago, and does not even know his business. They were married in Illinois. The crime for which Dunham, whom Church is suspected of being, is wanted, was a most atrocious one.

At a lonely farmhouse between San Jose and Los Gatos, Santa Clara county, California, on the night of Tuesday, May 26, 1896, James C. Dunham slew all the occupants of the residence save one, his baby boy. His wife, her mother, her stepfather, her brother, a man and maid servant were sacrificed. They were all members of the family of Col. R. P. McGlincy.

Big Gasser Struck.

MARIETTA, Dec. 28.—The Granite Oil company struck another more than 20,000,000 gasser three-quarters of a mile from the big Panther, and on the Alderman tract, between Cornwallis and Whisky run fields, W. Va. It is in Big Injun and defines one of the strongest gas fields in the United States, and near the field supplying Marietta.

Robbed While Unconscious.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 28.—A team attached to a delivery wagon belonging to Councilman Powell ran away Driver Swanston was thrown out and probably fatally injured. While lying unconscious in the street Swanston was robbed of his collections for the day by two supposed tramps.

A Breach of Promise Case.

WARREN, Dec. 28.—A breach of promise suit for $10,000 was filed by Miss Lillian Goodrich of Hartford against Charles Lockwood. Miss Goodrich says two dates were set for the wedding, and she had her trousseau made, but Lockwood did not appear.

EXPRESSED GRATITUDE.

West Virginia Adjutant General Thanked Pennsylvanians For Care of Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—West Virginia sent its Christmas greeting to Pennsylvania in a letter expressing the gratitude of the citizens of that commonwealth for the tender care given their soldier sick.

A number of the gallant sons of West Virginia, with those of other states, were nursed back to health in Pennsylvania hospitals. The letter, which was received by an official of one the soldiers' aid societies, came from the adjutant general of the state.

It is as follows:

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, Dec. 24.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The state of West Virgina, through its adjutant general, tenders its thanks to the hospitals in the state of Pennsylvania for the kindness and care given our sick soldiers who were taken from Camp Meade and other places and nursed to health in the different hospitals of Pennsylvania.

The charity and patriotism of Pennsylvania knew no state lines in this service; to be a soldier of the nation was to receive loving, intelligent care, better often than they could have had at home.

Again the dying beds of those of our boys who gave their lives for our country were soothed by every attention and their remains tenderly cared for by our sister state. For this our thanks are heartily given.

JOHN W. M. APPLETON, Brigadier General,
Adjutant General of West Virginia.

BROOKE REACHED HAVANA.

Secretary Alger Thinks Americans Can Control the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Secretary Alger received a cablegram from General Brooke announcing his arrival at Havana, where he will assume the post of military governor of Cuba. The preparations making by the American military commanders in Cuba to prevent disorder in the trying times incident to the change of sovereignty are believed by Secretary Alger to be so ample that there is now little reason for apprehension, while so far as the trouble of Monday in Havana was concerned he pointed to the fact that the fatalities were less than those of Christmas day in some American cities.

A Failure In Kansas.

ABILENE, Kan., Dec. 28.—Word was received that the Catlin brothers, bankers and extensive stock feeders of Miltonvale, have failed, with liabilities that will run from $300,000 to $500,000.

Philip to Succeed Bunce.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—It was said at the navyyard that Commodore J. W Philip will succeed Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce, retired, as commander of the Brooklyn navyyard on Jan. 15.

Andrew Allen Bonner Dead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Andrew Allen Bonner, the eldest son of Robert Bonner, proprietor of the New York Ledger, died of pneumonia at his residence in this city.

Baltimore Store Robbed.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—The drygoods store of Henry Wessel, at Hamburg and Charles street, this city, was entered by burglars and robbed of money and checks aggregating $7,000.

DEATH OF MORRILL.

Complication of Troubles Resulted In His Demise.

GRIP WAS THE PRIMARY CAUSE.

There Was a Touch of Pneumonia and Heart Failure Set In—He Had Served In the United States Senate For More Than Thirty-One Years.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Senator Morrill died about 1:25 this morning of grip and pneumonia, complicated with heart trouble.

He died after an illness of less than a week. With him when the end came were his sister-in-law, Miss Louise Swan, his son James, Mr. Benjamin Durfee,

SENATOR MORRILL.

for a long time associated with the senator in the finance committee work at the capitol, and Col. S. E. Chamberlain, an intimate friend. Senator Proctor was in the house at the time, as were also several other friends. The senator never recovered from the unconscious state into which he lapsed early in the day, and his death was calm and peaceful.

The immediate cause of death was pneumonia, which developed from an attack of grip contracted about a week ago. The venerable senator was confined to his home for seven days. Despite his advanced age he attended his senatorial duties faithfully and regularly went to the capitol. About ten days ago the weather here was cold, raw and foggy, and his physician thinks that exposure to its rigors brought on the attack of grip. The day before congress adjourned for the Christmas holidays the senator was unable to leave his residence. He grew no better as the days went on, his ow vitality, due to advanced age, being unable to resist the disease. On Christmas night it developed into pneumonia, and from that time until the end he sank steadily.

In the death of Hon. Justin Smith Morrill the senate lost its senior member in point of service and its oldest in age. He had served continuously in the senate for more than 31 years, and he was 88 years old April 14 last. With the single exception of Hon. Galusha A. Grow of the house of representatives he was the only man in congress whose congressional career began prior to the beginning of the civil war, and he had the honor over Mr. Grow in that his congressional service had been continuous, covering in the senate and house combined almost 44 years.

Mr. Morrill was a native of Vermont. He was first elected a member of the house from that state as a member of the Thirty-fourth congress, taking his seat at the first assembling of that body after March 4, 1855. He was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth congresses, and was in 1867 elected to the senate to succeed Hon. Luke P. Poland. He held his seat in the senate since that date without interruption, having been elected six terms successively. He was again elected to serve until 1903.

Previous to entering congress, Mr. Morrill had been engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits. He had received in his youth an academic education, and was from his early days a close reader and careful analyst of public affairs.

He was the author of the Morrill tariff act of 1861, which was the basis of all the tariff legislation of war times.

In 1864 he became the chairman of the committee on ways and means, the principal committee of the house, and at that critical time of especial importance.

After entering the senate Mr. Morrill continued to give his attention largely to financial and commercial questions, and during the greater part of his term of service he was identified as a member of the committee on finance, which committee deals especially with these subjects. He first became chairman of this committee in 1877, succeeding Senator Sherman when the latter entered the cabinet of President Hayes, and he held this position continuously after that date except during the Forty-sixth and Fifty-third congress, when the Democratic party controlled the senate, and during those intervals he continued at the head of the Republican representation on the committee. In recent years he delegated the greater share of the details of the committee work to the younger members of the committee.

He was the real father of the scheme for the construction of a building for the congressional library, and to him and Senator Voorhees, who early joined him in pressing this question upon congress, is the splendid library building a monument.

His last appearance in the senate was on the 19th inst., when he made a speech of half an hour's duration in advocacy of the supreme court building bill. He at the same time prevailed upon the senate to pass the bill in the face of some opposition.

He was the author of the original bill giving aid to state agricultural colleges from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and he had never refused them the encouragement of his assistance. He opposed the annexation of Hawaiian Islands to the last, and he was understood to be averse to the exercise of any sort of American sovereignty over the Philippines.

Mr. Morrill was an indefatigable worker, and while not an orator he spoke gracefully and forcibly, and was always listened to attentively. His great age and high position caused him to be universally esteemed by the other members of the senate.

Three Children Drowned.

PHILIPSBURG, N. J., Dec. 28.—Grover, aged 12, Lucy, aged 8, and Pearl, aged 6 years, children of Dewitt Geary, broke through the ice and were drowned in the Norris canal at Port Colden, near Washington, this county.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TALE OF THREE CITIES.

Priscilla of these fin de siecle days
Who from old Pilgrim stock boasts her descent,
Reads Emerson and Browning, and essays
A tilt with any sage at argument;
Goes to the symphonies, plays whist in Lent—
Yet, in one way she patterns her grand dames!
For when a bit of gossip you bestow,
With all her ismic knowledge she exclaims,
"I want to know!"

One has come down upon Manhattan isle
Through a long line of tradefolk Vans. To-day
She perches high upon the social stile
And plumes herself on being distingue,
And on her etiquette; but if you say
A thing is thus and so, strange to relate,
If to the belle your news is a surprise,
She'll tell you, "You don't say!" as sure as fate,
With wide-open eyes.

A piquant cousin of the hearty west:
"We got the fair from you, you know," said she,
"We've half your gelt and soon shall have the rest,
And no one bluffs about his family tree."
Stunned by her nerve yet anxious to agree—
"Our girls, with all their style, cannot compare—
With yours for looks," he said. And thus she spake
With elevated eyes, inquiring stare,
"For heaven's sake!"
—Edward W. Barnard.

THE LOST LETTER.

"Oh! Jeanne, you quite forgot to put a rose in my hair!" exclaimed Lillys Forsythe as she stood in all her queenly beauty before the long mirror in her boudoir.

"I should consider my toilet incomplete without it," as the little French maid brought forth a crimson rose to pin in your mistress's hair.

Lillys made a beautiful picture in the full glare of the light, which caused her raven hair to seem the blacker against the delicate yellow of her evening gown.

"Mademoiselle looks beautiful—like a bride," remarked Jeanne.

"Do you think so!" said Lillys, glancing dreamily at her own reflection, then brightening suddenly.

"Jeanne, you are a flatterer—I do not believe you—besides brides never wear red roses. The idea! Jeanne, only my third ball to-night, and to look like a bride! You may rest assured I am going to enjoy life now and shall not marry for many a year."

"Ah! Mlle. Lillys, qui Sait! You will be in love before you are aware," replied Jeanne with a wise nod of her head.

Lillys laughed gayly, took a few last glances at herself in the mirror and was satisfied.

The clock on the mantle struck nine, and Lillys was buttoning the last button of her long gloves, when the servant announced Mr. Crayton.

"Very well, I shall be down directly. Jeanne, throw my opera cloak over me, don't muss the lace—there, hand me the fan—I'm ready."

The next moment Lillys had reached the drawing room and greeted Mr. Crayton, her escort for the evening.

Arrived at the magnificent lighted dancing hall of Mrs. Upton's handsome mansion. Lillys Forsythe was at once the centre of attraction.

It was a well-established fact that Kenneth Crayton was madly in love with the young woman and that he was the favorite one of her admirers. I say "favorite," inasmuch as she accepted his invitations more frequently than others, but just this evening she became convinced that she was not the least bit in love with him.

"Of course I am to have my usual number of dances on your programme, Miss Forsythe?" said Kenneth Crayton.

"I think not, Mr. Crayton, as Mr. Barlow has alread secured several and——"

"Then I am to understand that I may take what is left?" questioned Crayton, not without sarcasm, for if there was one thing he could not endure it was to see himself eclipsed by another, so ambitious was he and so accustomed to success.

"No, not exactly," replied Lillys with a sweet smile, the instrument which had never failed in conquering him.

"Confound Barlow, anyhow!" he murmured.

"Mr. Crayton," as she looked at him with a tragi-comical expression, which was very fetching, "how complimentary!"

Later in the evening as the strains of a dreamy waltz floated on the air, Lillys, leaning on the arm of Herbert Barlow, walked into the library and there in a secluded nook they sat down on the divan.

Lillys had a peculiar way of making herself effective; she did not pose, but, being graceful, every one of her attitudes was picturesque and pleasing. Herbert Barlow's eyes even were dazzled by her entrancing loveliness as she sat there against the rich oriental tapestries, with her sparkling, brown eyes scanning his face.

"Oh, I had almost forgotten; this is the waltz I promised Mr. Crayton. Do take me back to the ball room, Mr. Barlow, before it is too late."

"Miss Forsythe," began Barlow, in measured tones, looking steadfastly at the girl with his penetrating, gray eyes, "can you not give up one dance with that man for me?"

"Yes, but——" Lillys tried not to notice nor understand the last words.

"Mr. Crayton was already complaining of being treated unfairly by me to-night and so——"

"So it would serve him right to suffer a little for such a remark," put in Barlow.

"No," with a little pout, "not exactly; he has been very kind to me all along." With that the girl arose, and there was nothing for Barlow to do but to escort her and to wonder why she treated him with such exasperating indifference.

Lillys Forsythe was an orphan, and the heiress of her father's enormous wealth. For a year or more she had made her home with a married cousin several years her senior. Dorothy Kirk and Lillys Forsythe, besides being cousins, were the best of friends, and Gordon, Dorothy's husband, greatly appreciated the presence of his wife's relative at his home.

"It kind of livens up the house," so Mr. Kirk expressed it, "to have a young girl around. A man likes to see more merry-making when he comes home from his office."

As for Lillys, she was perfectly happy when Dorothy gave her permission to have the aparatments adjoining the nursery, for she was exceedingly fond of her cousin's children, and in turn was their idol. Of the three rollicking, romping, four-year-old Teddy was the especial favorite of "Aunt Lillys." In her youth he was monarch of all he surveyed, and not a morning went by that he would not slip quietly into Aunt Lillys' room to see if she were up.

The morning following Mrs. Upton's dance Lillys was the first to reach the dining room. When Dorothy came down and saw Lillys she said anxiously:

"Why, my dear, how tired you look! An evening's dissipation does not usually tell so plainly on your face."

"Tired? Yes—I did not sleep after I came home; now don't begin to worry about that. I can make up for lost sleep all day, if I wish. By-the-bye," changing the subject to avoid other questions, "did you ever meet Mrs. Uptons niece?"

"Mrs. Deane—Mildred Deane? Oh, yes, she visits this city every winter. They say Mr. Barlow is quite taken with her," said Dorothy, carefully scanning her cousin's face.

"Young Barlow is a man of splendid makeup," put in Mr. Kirk, who had just seated himself at the table.

"You danced with him last night, of course?" asked Dorothy.

"Why 'of course,' Dorothy?" questioned Lillys with a faint smile.

"Well, my dear, I have seen him pay you marked attention and hear he is Kenneth Crayton's rival——"

Mr. Kirk laughed.

"Rival!" interrupted her cousin. "That is a misnomer, I am afraid. What would Miss Deane say to that?"

At this point Teddy came up to Lillys declaring that "Doggy Jack want to tome in, auntie; he's s'ying for 'oo," and gave her no peace until she went to the door with him to let in the whining animal.

This practicaly broke up the conversation at the breakfast table, but Dorothy's words rung in Miss Forsythe's ears for some time.

She knew very well that Herbert Barlow was in love with her—how could she help it? There are certain things in life which need not be told; they are felt. But it was her wish that no one should talk to her about it.

Since Herbert showed his affection for her she had quite neglected Kenneth. But she was a proud young woman and was bound not to show her love for a man who was spoken of by all society people in connection with Mildred Deane. If once she loved a man she wanted him to be her lover only—a selfish trait of hers; in fact, the only bit of selfishness she could pardon in herself.

That evening while Lillys was out at a dinner party Mr. Barlow called to see her. When Dorothy informed her of the fact the next morning she flushed slightly, but said in firm tones:

"I am sorry to have missed him."

She slept longer than usual that morning, and, noticing this, Teddy made it his task to find out the reason. In passing through the library he saw his mother put a letter on the table, saying: "A letter for Lillys."

Teddy's little nose just touched the surface of the table and his eyes peered at the white missive for a moment, and, his mother having left the room, he said to himself as he stood on tiptoe and reached his chubby little arms across the table: "Dess I'll take it to her."

In the upper corridor in front of Miss Forsythe's door Teddy encountered Jeanne, the maid, who placed her index finger to her lips with a significant "sh-h," which danger signal Teddy did not appreciate, however.

"I'se dojn' to Aunt Lil. I is."

"No, Teddy; she is sleeping; not now."

From the moment he saw Jeanne the little chap had hidden the letter he carried under his skirt.

"But I say I'se doin'; dot somefin' for Aunt Lil." And he made an effort to open the door with his one free hand.

"Let me see. What have you for auntie?" questioned the girl, bravely holding the fort

Teddy looked up at her defiantly. "Won't tell 'oo." And when his attempts to get in were again frustrated by the hard-hearted Jeannie, Teddie set up a frightful howl, all the while clutching the letter within his little fist, so that the maid carried him off in all haste to the further end of the house.

When at length she had set down the obstreperous young man he ran away as fast as he could and hid in a closet, where Jeanne could not find him.

As she started down the stairway for the nurse Teddy came out of his retreat after having tucked away the letter in an old box in the closet.

Then he called down the stairs triumphantly: "Now, I do tell autie on 'oo,' meaning the innocent Jeanne.

The night after the dance at Upton's Herbert Barlow had made a resolve to find out as soon as possible whether or no Lillys Forsythe loved him. He was a man of great determination and decision, and consequently he set out for the Kirk mansion to call upon the young lady. What was his dismay to find her out! He surely could never screw up the necessary courage again to face Miss Forsythe with the intention of proposing to her—to her who had never given him the slightest encouragement.

But he was in love and men in love are often desperate. Never before had a woman made so deep an impression upon him, for he was not the young man to have the picture of a different girl enamelled on the inside of his watch every three months.

Lillys Forsythe's face was enamelled on his heart, and nothing could efface it. Now that Fate had not been propitious, he decided to write a letter pleading his cause—how stiff the phrase sounded. How cold his thoughts stood out in black and white. He could wait no longer. He felt that he must ask her that very night or never. He had not loved before the talk about him and Mildred Deane being a fabrication of her own, and he would never again have faith in womankind if Lillys did not accept him.

Miss Forsythe arose at about noon the next day, and upon reaching the dining room was informed that a box had arrived for her. As she opened it the sweet, heavy perfume of a superb bouquet of American Beauties greeted her, and she searched in vain for a card of the sender.

"No name," she said to herself. "It cannot be Kenneth Crayton's peace offering! He is too stubborn for that. Perhaps"—and the color crept into her cheeks at the thought. "Perhaps Mr. Barlow sent them. Pshaw! Lillys Forsythe, you silly girl!" and she jumped up suddenly, as if to shake off the fond illusion. She did not know how near the truth had come in her suspicions.

Six weeks after Lillys Forsythe bade her friends farewell, as she started on her trip to London, where she intended to visit an old uncle who was occupying a fine house on the outskirts of the great metropolis. There she hoped to find some diversion, for her heart was heavy and she was greatly perplexed. Dorothy was dissatisfied with her refusing "that splendid Mr. Crayton," besides two other men of good standing.

Since Herbert Barlow had treated her so coldly and finally left the city altogether Lillys felt as if life in her native town would be unendurable.

In London she was received with open arms by her uncle and his family, who were quite proud of their American connection. She became so enchanted with her new life and surroundings that she almost forgot her former home, all but the one person whose image often came before her.

One day early in September she and her cousin were taking a hurried trip down town on the underground railway.

At one of the stations, as the conductor suddenly slammed the door of their coupe, Lillys looked around, and, as she caught sight of a familiar face opposite her, exclaimed:

"Why, Mr. Barlow, how strange to see you here?"

The gentleman addressed smiled, and extending his hand in greeting, said: "Yes, strange, indeed. Whoever would have thought that we should meet here actually under English soil?"

Then followed an introduction to Lillys' cousin.

"When did you leave home?" queried Barlow.

"Oh, I have been here ever since last spring," answered Lillys, "and how long have you been traveling abroad, Mr. Barlow?"

"For the last seven or eight months," he answered, his face clouding; "home had no more charms for me," he added, "so I have been 'doing the continent,' as the English say."

Lillys felt as if she had been stabbed—his words were strangely significant to her.

A few more remarks were exchanged before they reached their destination, and Barlow left them after promising to call the following evening.

The remainder of that day was like a dream to Lillys Forsythe. Such unexpected meeting was enough to upset any one, she said, excusing her numerous blunders that afternoon.

Herbert Barlow appeared to be somewhat changed. Lillys thought—there was something in his manner that puzzled her.

When the appointed evening arrived Mr Barlow was announced. Lillys was the first to welcome him, and as Barlow grasped her hand in greeting he held it firmly, and as their eyes met a mutual understanding seemed to have grown between them.

"Let us abolish all formalities, Miss Forsythe," said he, seeing that they were alone; "before I leave you again I must know why you never answered my letter in which—in which I asked you to become my wife?"

"Letter?" asked Lillys, with trembling lips, as a bright crimson colored her cheeks, "I do not understand!"

"Is it possible," as a faint gleam of hope lit his beautiful, gray eyes, "that you never received it?"

"I know nothing about such a letter," said Lillys, almost inaudibly, for her heart was beating violently.

For a moment all was still. Herbert Barlow eagerly scanned the girl's face—a terrible feeling of doubt crept over him—had she ignored the letter? The thought was suffocating him. He burst out:

"Miss Forsythe—Lillys—tell me why you never answered it?"

"Mr. Barlow," as she looked him in the face, "I never received such a letter from you—I——"

"Then, may I ask you right here—will you be my wife?"

"Yes," was the simple answer, which came from the very depths of the girl's heart, and came gladly.

"But," she said suddenly, "what will Mildred Deane say?"

Barlow laughed. "Married a month ago to Kenneth Crayton, you foolish little woman," and he sealed her mouth with a kiss.

The proposal, to be sure, was laconic enough, but that was characteristic of the man—the love-making followed and continued indefinitely. Soon after a quiet wedding took place in London—Herbert would have it so—and their wedding journey took them back to their American home.

But the mystery of the important letter was never solved—who would have dreamed of suspecting four-year-old Teddy or of searching for it in the depths of an old closet?—Chicago News.

Senator Blackburn's Model.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, says that in his earlier days he very narrowly escaped becoming a lawyer of great erudition, and that he was rescued by kindly counsel. When he was a youthful practitioner at Lexington the leading criminal lawyer of northern Kentucky was old "Joe" Baird, of Louisville, a man of meagre education, but possessed of much shrewd sense, and a jury pleader who could not be matched.

One day the young attorney, who had already gained an enviable reputation, paid a visit to the elder's office. The room was almost bare of furniture. In the middle was a rickety table, and on the table two well-thumbed books—a copy of the statutes of 1842 and the criminal code.

"Where do you keep your library, Mr. Baird," inquired the youngster. The old man pointed suggestively to the volumes on the table. "Don't never buy any books," he said; "they'll only bother you."

Blackburn has always lived up to that advice.

To Suit the Complexion.

Some of the palace hotels have their bridal suites fitted up in reference to blonde and brunnette or auburn-tinted brides. Thus the quick-eyed clerk will give a lovely rose pink room to a golden-haired bride, a sky blue one to the dark-eyed, and a silvery green room to the bride with red hair. The scheme of color in the room is carried out in curtains, bureau and table scarfs, portieres, satin quilts, etc., and the idea has proved a great success.

To refuse to speak to your next-door neighbor, and emit prayers for the heathen, is a sort of consistency that don't jingle.

"Lend a Hand!"

is the cry of women whose housework is beyond their physical powers. Such women need to know that all cleaning is made easy by

GOLD DUST

Washing Powder

It's as good as an extra pair of hands in the household. It saves time and worry.

Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York.
Boston. Philadelphia.

PEOPLE READ!

The advertisements in a live newspaper

Moral: Advertise in "The Independent"

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.
Schedule in effect Nov. 13th, 1898.

North Bound. Main Line.	2	4	6	8
Central Standard	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire		5 50		
Bridgeport	.....	6 05	12 45	4 25
Uhrichsville	5 20	8 10	2 45	6 37
New Philadelphia	5 38	8 28	3 03	6 56
Canal Dover	5 45	8 36	3 10	7 03
Justus	6 14	9 07	3 40	7 36
Massillon	6 30	9 22	3 58	7 50
Canal Fulton	6 48	9 40	4 16	.....
Warwick	6 56	9 49	4 28	.....
Sterling	7 17	10 12	4 47	.....
Seville	7 24	10 18	4 54	.....
Chippewa Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medina	7 45	10 37	5 17	.....
Lester	8 00	10 49	5 30	.....
Brooklyn	8 48	11 34	6 18	.....
Cleveland	9 05	11 50	6 35	.....

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	8 20	10 50	5 55	2 05
Grafton	8 38	11 07	6 13	2 23
Elyria	8 55	11 21	6 30	2 40
Lorain	9 10	11 36	6 45	2 55

South Bound Main Line	1	3	5	7
Central Standard	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Cleveland	7 20	1 00	4 45	.....
Brooklyn	7 36	1 16	5 01	.....
Lester	8 19	2 02	5 54	.....
Medina	8 28	2 11	6 04	.....
Chippewa Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seville	8 47	2 30	6 25	.....
Sterling	8 54	2 36	6 31	.....
Warwick	9 10	2 58	6 55	.....
Canal Fulton	9 22	3 05	7 02	.....
Massillon	9 41	3 23	7 21	6 30
Justus	9 58	3 40	7 36	6 48
Canal Dover	10 31	4 11	8 08	7 16
New Philadelphia	10 39	4 18	8 16	7 23
Uhrichsville	11 25	4 50	8 35	7 44
Bridgeport	1 30	7 10	.....	10 00
Bellaire	.....	7 15	.....	.....

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain	7 00	1 05	4 25	9 50
Elyria	7 15	1 20	4 40	10 06
Grafton	7 34	1 38	4 56	10 21
Lester	7 53	1 57	5 15	10 40

Sunday trains between Uhrichsville and Cleveland at Massillon, northbound, 7:39 a. m., southbound, 8 p. m. Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars between Bridgeport and Wheeling, and Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry and Bellaire.

For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,
M. G. CARREL, G. P. A. Cleveland, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.
"B. & O. System."
Taking Effect Oct. 2, 1898.
NORTH BOUND.

	No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 8.	No. 10	† No. 6.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 8 05	All 30	P 3 30	P. 6 45
Canton	5 38	8 35	P 12 01	4 15	7 40
Akron	6 22	9 20	1 00	5 18	8 25
Cleveland	8 05	10 20	2 10	6 28	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 1.	† No. 3.	† No. 7.	* No. 5.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A.7 20	All 00	P 1 15	P 3 30	P..6 35
Akron	8 42	P12 01	2 18	4 40	7 35
Canton	9 56	1 08	2 53	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	3 20	6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
E. W. Busby, Ticket Agent. Hotel Sailer.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1898, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly, on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*6 30 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 30 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 30 a m	4 30 p m	10 30 p m
11 30 a m	5 30 p m	

*Sundays excepted.

For special service, rates and information apply to F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt., Massillon O.

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.
Schedule in Effect November 27, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day See Note	38 Day Ex Sun	8 Day Ex Sun		
	a. m	p. m	p. m	a. m	.....	.....
Cleveland....Lv	8 35	7 40	3 15	.....	.....	.....
Euclid Ave... "	8 45	7 50	3 25	.....	.....	.....
Newburg ..... "	8 58	8 05	3 30	.....	.....	.....
Hudson ..... "	9 30	8 40	4 15	.....	.....	.....
Cuyahoga F.. "	9 43	8 54	4 27	.....	.....	.....
Akron..... "	9 58	9 07	4 45	.....	.....	.....
Orrville ... Ar	10 48	10 0	5 40	.....	.....	.....
Orrville ... Lv	10 55	10 10	5 45	.....	.....	.....
Millersburg.. "	11 38	11 00	6 30	6 00	.....	.....
Gambier..... "	12 48	12 10	p m	7 07	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon Ar	1 00	12 35	.....	7 20	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon Lv	11 05	1240	.....	17 25	.....	.....
Centerburg... "	1 32	1 10	.....	7 52	.....	.....
Westerville.. "	2 03	1 52	.....	8 28	.....	.....
Columbus ....Ar	2 25	2 15	.....	8 55	.....	.....
	p. m	a. m	.....	a. m	.....	.....
Cincinnati.. ..	6 00	6 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
	p. m	a. m	.....	.....	.....	.....

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	35 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	.....	.....
Cincinnati . Lv	8 30	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus....Lv	11 40	12 35	.....	4 35	.....	.....
Westerville.. "	12 05	1 06	.....	5 02	.....	.....
Centerburg... "	12 41	1 51	.....	5 39	.....	.....
M. Vernon Ar	1 05	2 20	.....	6 05	.....	.....
M. Vernon Lv	11 10	12 25	.....	16 10	.....	.....
Gambier..... '	1 21	2 40	.....	6 25	.....	.....
Millersburg.. "	2 31	3 55	8 50	7 35	.....	.....
Orrville... Ar	3 15	4 45	9 35	p.m.	.....	.....
Orrville... Lv	3 20	4 55	9 40	.....	.....	.....
Akron..... Ar	.....	5 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akron..... Lv	4 15	16 05	1037	.....	.....	.....
Cuyahoga F.. "	4 27	6 17	10 48	.....	.....	.....
Hudson..... "	4 40	6 30	11 02	.....	.....	.....
Newburg ..... "	5 15	7 05	11 42	.....	.....	.....
Euclid Ave... "	5 26	7 16	12 04	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland....Ar	5 40	7 30	12 10	.....	.....	.....
	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	.....	.....	.....

114	Mls	Dresden Branch	118
a.m.			p.m
†6.11	.....	Lv. Millersburg..Ar	†6 05
7 00	6	" ....Killbuck.... "	5 30
8 10	18	" .....Warsaw..... "	4 15
8 55	27	" ..Cooperdale... "	3 00
9 20	33	Ar.....Trinway..... "	2 25
†1016	50	Ar....Zanesville...Ar	†12
a.m.			

† Daily except Sunday. ‖ Lunch.

Nos 2 and 3 carry Parlor Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati. Fare 25 cents between Cleveland and Columbus, or intermediate stations; 50 cents between Cleveland and Cincinnati, or intermediate stations south of Columbus.

Nos. 27 and 28 carry vestibuled sleeping cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati.

No. 27 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Columbus and Cleveland, and can be occupied by passengers after 9:00 p.m. at the west end of the Union Station.

No. 28 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Cleveland and Columbus. This sleeper arrives at Columbus at 2:15 a.m. and is set at east end Union Depot. Passengers can occupy their berths until 7:00 a.m.

NOTE.—Until further notice, on Saturdays Train No. 28 will leave Cleveland 11:20 p.m. (Sleeper ready for occupancy 9:00 p.m.), and C., A. & C. Stations three hours and forty minutes later than time shown above, arriving Cincinnati 10.45 a.m.

For any information, address,
C. F. DALY, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. E. HANNEGAN, Asst. Pass. Agt
CLEVELAND, O.
C. E. WINTERRINGER, Passenger Agent.
83 North High St. COLUMBUS, O

Change of Schedule on the Pennsylvania Lines.

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania lines went into effect Sunday, November 20. Under the new schedule the time of trains at Massillon is as follows;

Depart for the west at 9:22 a. m., 10:27 a. m., 5:40 p m., 9:40 p. m

Depart for the east at 2:18 a. m., 7:50 a. m., 12:55 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 7:56 p. m.

WHAT'S THE USE

of dosing yourself with nauseous liquids? BAR-BEN is the proper way. Sugar-coated tablets. Easy to take and without anyone knowing it. BAR-BEN is the greatest known nerve tonic and blood purifier. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of renewed vitality. One box will work wonders. Six will cure. Free advice from home office to all who call or write. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores, or will be mailed sealed on receipt of price—60 doses, 50 cents. Six boxes, $2.50. Drs. Barton and Benson, Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

Z. T. Baltzly, 15-17 Opera Block; J. M. Schuckers, 37 East Main Street, corner Mill; Chas. W. Cupples, 158 West Tremont street; Rider, & Snyder Massilon.

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DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE

Not affected by Heat or Cold. Highest Awards at Centennial, Paris and World's Fair.

Manufactured by FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO., Factories: Chicago, St. Louis, New York.

10 CENTS

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OF THE South

One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write

C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

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TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile.

For information, County Map Folders, etc. address,

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

C & B LINE CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO "While you Sleep"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE."

both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD,
DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
" Buffalo 8 " " Cleveland 6 "

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. HERMAN, General Passenger Agent, CLEVELAND, O.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

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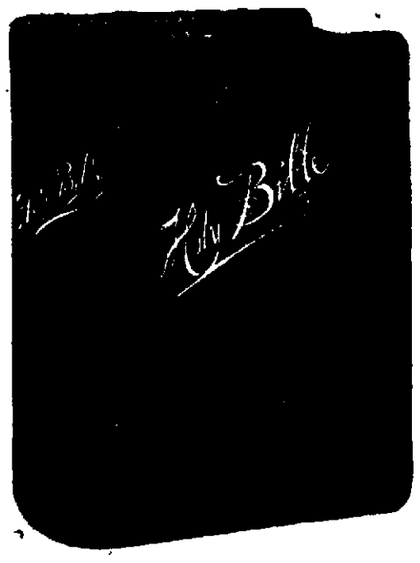
Family Bibles. Pulpit Bibles.—We have the exclusive sale of the American Bible Society Bibles, the best and cheapest line made. We always have a good variety of styles and bindings and low prices.



WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

The New Webster's International Dictionary.

A stock of these always on hand, in both Plain and Indexed.

The Funk & Wagnal's Standard Dictionary is steadily growing in popularity. It is the best medium priced Dictionary on the market.

It is almost a necessity to have a holder for the large dictionaries. The best one we know of and can recommend is the Columbia.

BAHNEY'S · BOOK STORE

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A DANGEROUS DUTY.

INSPECTING DOUBLE BOTTOMS IN OUR NAVAL VESSELS.

It Is Extremely Hazardous and Trying Work, and Many Precautions Are Necessary to Prevent Loss of Life During the Operation.

There is one phase of the ship life of the American naval officer that is scarcely known to the layman and that can hardly be understood by him as he looks upon the modern ship in all her attractive cleanliness and meets her neatly uniformed officers upon the spotless upper deck. Not only are the parts of the ship in sight kept clean and free from rust and decay, but also those far down, contracted spaces that never see the light of day. These include the cellular compartments between the inner and outer skins of the ship, known technically as the "double bottom," and other places that separate the magazines and various built up structures within the ship from the outer skin.

These narrow compartments are especially susceptible to dampness and rust, and in order that those who have the care of them may do their duty well and so prevent the decay of the ship a system of inspection has been devised, and the inspectors must be, under the naval regulations, commissioned officers. A permanent board of inspection is formed upon each ship, which must consist of one engineer and two line officers. The duty of this board is periodically to make personal inspections of all the parts of the ship, examine everything critically, suggest remedies for any evils that may be found to exist and to report to the commanding officer, for transmission to the navy department, the condition of the vessel in detail.

Uniforms are discarded while making these inspections, and clad in seamen's ordinary working suits these officers crawl upon all fours throughout the length of the bottom of the ship, wriggle snakelike through narrow openings and examine with their own eyes every inch of the surface of the thin steel plates. The paint of these compartments, softened by dampness in some places and by heat and the steam laden air of the boiler rooms in others, rubs off upon the working suits, and an hour's crawling transforms the neat officer into a very sorry spectacle. In some modern navies this duty is performed by the enlisted men, the officers being excused from it, but in our navy the feeling exists that an enlisted man should not be asked to go where an officer is not willing to lead. The result is that "things always work" with the Americans and the efficiency of the fleet is assured.

Numerous precautions must be taken to avoid the risk of losing life while performing this duty, for it is attended with no little danger. The atmosphere of confined spaces entirely or partly closed for a considerable length of time becomes robbed of its oxygen in the formation of rust and is soon made unfit to sustain life. If possible, such compartments are blown out with pure air led through a hose from a blower duct and all manhole plates removed before being entered. A lighted candle is always carried by the inspecting officer upon his crawling tour. If the candle burns dimly or seems upon the point of being extinguished, there is a deficiency of oxygen, and he will immediately seek the nearest opening leading from the compartment and leave it at once. Men are stationed at places as near as possible to him, so that they may hear his voice and render immediate assistance in case of need. No one is allowed to enter any confined space on board ship without an uncovered light, although in addition a portable electric light is carried frequently to render the inspection more thorough

It not infrequently happens that officers and men become so wedged between bulkheads and beams while performing this duty as to make it extremely difficult to remove them, and more than one officer of the navy is upon the retired list today because of permanent injury to his health contracted while performing this arduous labor Because of the care exercised it is rare that a life is lost in this service, but in one case at least the rashness of a man proved fatal to him. One of the main boilers of the cruiser Newark, while flagship of the south Atlantic station, having been tightly closed for a month, while empty, in order to preserve it from deterioration, the coppersmith of that vessel, an energetic, faithful man, thought its interior should be examined and, although warned repeatedly never to enter such a boiler without an open light, removed an upper manhole plate and crawled in upon the braces with an electric light. He told no one that he was going into the boiler, and no one was stationed to assist him in case of need. His dead body was found half out and half in the boiler manhole with the electric light still burning brightly within the boiler He had evidently crawled in upon the braces, felt a faintness creeping over him and had endeavored to regain the open air, but lost consciousness just as life ray within his reach, and so died of asphyxiation

The air in the boiler had been entirely robbed of its oxygen by the iron of the shell in the formation of rust, and the residuum was unfit to breathe. A lighted candle was snuffed out immediately upon being thrust into the boiler, and this condition prevailed until a lower manhole plate was removed, when the heavy gas ran out as water might, and the air within soon came to be quite pure. No more vivid illustration of the dangers to be encountered in the care of ships afloat and the precautions necessary to be taken in this duty could be given than this incident, which shows that shot and shell and bursting steam pipes are not the only dangers that confront the officers and men of Uncle Sam's navy.—New York Sun

A SILLY TRAGEDY.

The Duel Between Tom Porter and Sir Henry Bellasis.

Some of the Royalists who were forced to endure the English commonwealth seemed to console themselves for the dullness of life under a Puritan government by fighting as many duels as they could compass, so that ignoble squabbles and foolish plots make up the history of their days.

Tom Porter was of a family which had zealously served the king. Under the new government his occupation was gone, and he descended to a triviality of life which finally involved him in a most pathetic event. This was a duel which he fought with his friend, Sir Henry Bellasis, and which, says Pepys in his "Diary," is worth remembering for "the silliness of the quarrel * * * a kind of emblem of the general complexion of the whole kingdom."

But silly as the quarrel undoubtedly was it carried in it an element of heartbreak.

The two young men involved were intimate friends and companions, but one day, "being merry in company," Tom Porter said he should like to see the man in England who would dare give him a blow. With that Sir Henry Bellasis struck him a box on the ear. The inevitable duel followed, wherein each was wounded. Sir Henry proved to be seriously hurt, so he called Porter, kissed him and bade him fly.

"For," said he, "Tom, thou hast hurt me. But I will make shift to stand upon my legs till thou mayst withdraw, for I would not have thee troubled for what thou hast done."

Porter profited by his friend's generosity and escaped to France. Sir Henry died a few days later, and Pepys concludes, "It is pretty to see how the world do talk of them as a couple of fools that killed one another out of love."

SHOPPING IN ITALY.

Outlandish Methods That Make It a Most Tiresome Task.

A source of trial is what appears to us the outlandish method of having things that apparently belong together sold in different establishments. Silks are found in one shop, woolens in another and ribbons in a third. At none of these can one buy needles and thread. If a woman wishes to hang a pair of curtains, she purchases the materials at one shop, the rod and rings at a different place, the iron fixtures at a third and has to go to a fourth to find an upholsterer to put them up. She must visit a tobacco shop for salt and cannot find, as with us, vegetables, fruit or bread at a grocer's. It may thus readily be seen that one must travel a good deal to do her marketing or shopping.

Add to all this the confusion incident to the fact that the standards of measure and weight are different from ours, a meter exceeding a yard and a pound containing but 12 ounces, and a faint idea may be formed of the mental complications of the traveler.

There is also a certain amount of beating down to be done in nearly every shop, and even after half an hour's bargaining the purchaser cherishes awful doubts lest she might not have bought the thing cheaper. Shopping is really almost equal to the contemplation of faded frescoes for lowering the mental tone, and it is hard to say which has the more to answer for in the exhausted state in which most travelers leave Italy.—Harper's Bazar.

Herr Strauss' Eccentricities.

Writing of the eccentricities of Herr Strauss, the dance music composer, a Vienna writer says he is as nervous as a composer as he is a director. Clad in a velvet costume, with patent leather boots reaching to his knees, his eyes aflame and in a fit of inspiration, he goes striding through the house like a maniac. If inspiration does not come to him in the salon, he clutches his papers and goes to his bedroom or to his wife's boudoir. Sometimes the waltz begun in the parlor is finished in the kitchen. Mme. Strauss, who appreciates and understands her husband's habits, has half a dozen pianos scattered through the house, and in each room a table with writing materials, so that in whatever nook her husband finds himself he is quite at home. Mme. Strauss was once a favorite actress on the Vienna stage.

Miss Hoyt's Golf Arm.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt is a nonpareil. Yet a woman, she has a man's arm and a man's clear eye. That stroke of hers is an anatomical masterpiece, and some day her "golf arm" will be immortalized in that great history of sport and athletics which is bound to be written sooner or later. But, in spite of the enduring accuracy of that stroke, it is wondered if the woman golf champion of the United States can throw a stone and hit the mark.—Boston Herald.

Royal Honor.

Louis XII of France, having made a certain bargain with King Ferdinand of Spain, found that Ferdinand had grievously cheated him, whereupon he made complaint of his dealing. The Spanish king made answer to the court as follows: "The king of France is complaining that I have deceived him twice. He lies. I have deceived him more than ten times."

Vagaries of English.

"That's quite a draft from the west this morning," remarked the banker to the cashier as they glanced over the mail.

The new office boy promptly closed the transom and again stood at attention.—Detroit Free Press.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "makes yer fink ob a circus hoss. Dey gallops tell dey's out ob bref, but dey nebber gits nowhar."—Washington Star.

There are too many firecrackers who imagine they are 13 inch guns in society.—Atchison Globe.

DOUGHERTY'S BLUFF.

He Talked in an Unfamiliar Tongue and Prostrated the Persian.

In those days Dougherty wouldn't go in a game unless his fellow players could show $10,000. He wasn't a "tin horn." When he ordered a drink he threw a "fiver" on the counter, and if any change was offered in return he was insulted. But hard times struck the West and poker became a scarce article. When he had got down to his last $50,000 he went to New York. While there he learned that in Persia the young men played poker fairly well, and that when they got a hand that amounted to anything they would bet on it till the cows came home. So to Persia Dougherty sailed. He had no trouble in being introduced, and down there he was soon a popular fellow among the young Princes, even if he couldn't talk Persian. They play poker somewhat differently there to what we do in this country. A "little dog" will beat a sequence and four deuces beat four aces. Again there is never any money in sight. A man sits near the table and records the bets, and a settlement is made after the game is over (what a snap that would be for a lot of Chicago boys). This bookkeeper, or whatever they call him, is also a linguist, and whenever foreigners play with the Princes, as in Dougherty's case, he tells of the raises and such like. Well, one night Dougherty had been trailing in on nearly every hand, only to be beaten in the "show down." Finally he caught a pair of sixes about the time one of the Princes caught four of a kind. There had been a deal of "jollying" and "horse play" going on all the night, Dougherty, of course, couldn't understand the words that were being spilled out around him every second, but he never said anything or looked interested. He would simply skin his cards, come in when he wanted to or lay down, just as the notion struck him. When he picked up his sixes he looked the Persian in the eye and the Persian laughed.

"Tru-le-lu," said the Persian.

"Guying me, I reckon," said Dougherty, "but I'll give you some of your own sort of words. Tru-le-lum."

"True-le-lili-lo," said the Persian.

"True-le-lele-lili-lole-lum," replied Dougherty; but scarcely before he could get the words out of his mouth the young Prince threw down his four of a kind, kicked the table over, fell forward on a sofa lying near and broke out in a sob.

"My God, man!" exclaimed the interpreter, "you raised him 'leven millions that time!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

What Posed Him.

The man with a valise and an umbrella had bought one or two cheap volumes of fiction, when a more pretentious publication on a counter near the door caught his attention. It contained a number of elaborate pictures of mythological characters, and he was glancing rapidly through it when one of the pages attracted his especial interest. He lingered over, it turned several leaves, and then went back. After he had started away and ogtten as far as the door the fascination again proved irresistible, and he was soon gazing thoughtfully at the same page.

"Can we do something more for you?" asked the clerk.

"You learn a great deal about what's in these books, don't you?" he asked.

"We naturally become familiar with them," was the answer.

"Well, it will probably be exposing my ignorance for me to ask it, but I wish you would tell me what this is," and he turned the book around so that the salesman could see. "I never had much chance to study up on natural history," he added, apologetically.

"That, sir, is a centaur," was the answer.

His curiosity was not yet satisfied. He dropped his head over on his shoulder and looked at the picture with one eye.

"I suppose," he resumed, "that this thing wouldn't bother me so much if I hadn't recently gone on the road for a patent medicine firm. That has given me an interest I never had before. And, you know, whenever a man has just taken up a subject it's hard for him to get it off his mind. I don't believe that I ever will get over being puzzled about that centaur."

"In what way?"

"Supposing he got sick?"

"Well?"

"Whom would they send for, a regular physician or a veterinary surgeon?"—Washington Star.

He Saved Fifty Cents.

"John," said Mrs. Danglebrook, "how could you be so short-sighted as to lose half a day's wages just to see a baseball game, instead of waiting until Saturday, when you have half a day off, anyhow! We need every dollar that you can earn, and you ought to know it, if you don't."

"But, my dear, by going yesterday," Mr. Danglebrook explained, "I saved fifty cents. You see, I had a pass, and it wouldn't be good on Saturday."

"Oh," the lady replied, "so you thought it would be wise to lose a dollar in order to save fifty cents, did you?"

"Pshaw!" he ejaculated; "you women never can see things in the right light. Confound it, didn't I tell you I had a pass?"—Cleveland Leader.

In an Ideal Fairy World.

Shank—Shinn seems very enthusiastic on the subject of the beauty of our modern women, and yet, he treats every woman in town with complete indifference. Quite an anomaly.

O'Shawe—Yes; he's got several hundred bicycle catalogues filled with pictures of girl riders.—Puck.

The True Test.

Bess—You could hardly call her a social success.

Jess—Why, she seems to have plenty of admirers.

Bess—Oh, yes, if you look at it that way, but I don't believe she's on friendly terms with a single man she ever rejected.—Chicago Journal.

A Modest Petition.

Mr. Meekton's wife had been unusually emphatic in asserting herself as the dominant influence in the household. When she came to a pause her husband inquired mildly:

"Henrietta, would you like to have a nice new bonnet or something of that kind?"

"I suppose," she replied indignantly, "that you mean to insinuate that I am one of those women who are won to amiability by gifts of wearing apparel?"

"No, indeed! It was entirely a selfish suggestion, I assure you."

"I am to infer, then, that my appearance does not please you?"

"Not at all. Every man has his little vanities, and I do not hesitate to confess my own. I did not intend any reflection of any kind I simply thought I'd like to have you go and order a bonnet or a dress or something because it would make me feel so kind of important to pay the bill."—Washington Star.

A typewritten letter was sent to a farmer in Burke county, N. C., from the State Board of Agriculture. He thought it was an insulting intimation that he could not comprehend "pen and ink writing," and he indignantly returned it, stating that he could "read writin' yit."

SKIN DISEASES

of every nature, from mere pimples to most obstinate Eczema, Erysipelas, Ulcers, and all eruptions, are quickly, pleasantly, permanently cured by

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT.

The skin is made clear, smooth, soft and healthy, and is kept so by the use of

HEISKELL'S SOAP.

It is an absolutely pure soap, combined with medicinal gums and herbs, soothing and healing in its effect. Sold by all Druggists. Ointment, 50 cts. a box. Soap, 25 cts. a cake.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Phila.

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The New Hotel Opposite SCHENLEY PARK PITTSBURG, PA.

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American and European Plans.

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With Everything that is Good, Useful and Sensible.

Crone's Dry Goods Store

.....IS SUCH.....

Our Handkerchief Department outshines all others. There's no mistake about it, come and see for yourself.

350 Doz Handkerchiefs, they sold elsewhere at 10c, are marked 5c.

50 Doz. Handkerchiefs, worth 18c and 20c, go at 2 for 25c Don't miss them.

In design, beauty and quality our line at 25c, 50c and $1.00 never had an equal.

Ask to see that Gent's 15c initial handkerchief, worth 25c, you'll want a half dozen at least.

We also have a fine line of Collarettes, Mufflers, Umbrellas, Kid Gloves, Mittens, Neckties and Pocket Books, etc., all suitable for a useful Xmas Gift.

Don't forget those 3 lots of Ladies' and Misses' Coats at $2.49, $2.98, $3.97.

It will take but a few days more to close them out.

CRONE'S Dry Goods Store....

Next to Canal,

SUBSTANTIALS FOR CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS:—Mens' Suits and Overcoats from $5 00 to $15.00 Children's Box Overcoats at $2.98 to $6 50 ...Children's Astrachan Reefers in four colors, worth $3 00. Holiday price, $2.00....Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c. to $1.00... Mufflers in Silk and Wool at 25c to $1.50....Mackintoshes from $1 98 to $6.00....All styles of Shirts....All the new things in Hats and Caps ... A grand Holiday line of Neckwear in all the shapes at 25c and 50c.. Complete line of Smoking Jackets at $3.00 to $5.00

We name special low prices on everything in the house during our Great Holiday Sale.

C M. Whitman, Cash Clothier.

BIFF, BANG, BOOM, ZIP, Zzz--

FACTORY PRICE SALE OF DELAYED MERCHANDISE,

Which we are now unpacking. Owing to the great rush of freight on all railroads, a lot of goods are now coming in which must be disposed of at some price. We have added to this list our entire Lamp and Crockery Department and various other goods, too numerous to classify, making these last days the most memorable in the history of this **Famous Store For Bargains.**

READ CAREFULLY FOLLOWING LIST OF DELAYED MERCHANDISE:

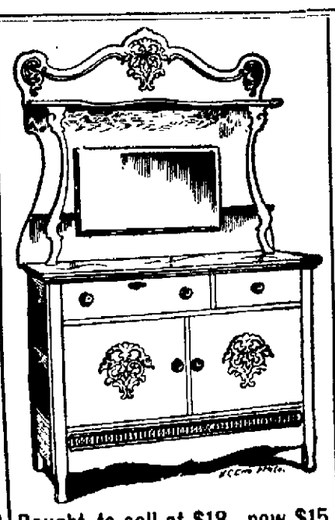
Sideboards, bought to sell at $22.00, Now $17.50

Sideboards, bought to sell at $18.50, Now $15.00

Sideboards, bought to sell at $16.00, Now $12.75

Above are all large, 48-in. Sideboards, polish finish. We add to this list.....

Our $75 Sideboards for $58.75
Our $50 Sideboards for $41.50
Our $25 Sideboards for $18.00



Bought to sell at $18, now $15.

Lamps, China and Crockery.

100-piece Dinner Sets, bought to sell at $13.50, now $10.75.

All $2.00 China pieces now $1.50, consisting of Celeries, Salads, Trays, etc.

$1.00 pieces now 75c.

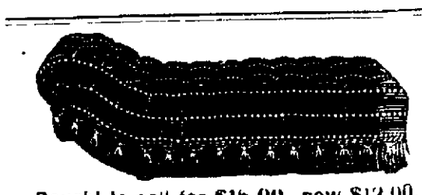
We have added to above all $14.00, $15.00 and $16.00 Semi-Porcelain Dinner sets for $12.75.

CHAMBER SETS.

6-piece China Sets, $1.58.
10-piece China Sets, 1.89.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF LAMPS IN THE CITY.

Notice our cut price on high grade Artists' Lamps. They are the genuine goods—no imitation. $15.00 Lamp now $12.00: $12.00 Lamp now $10.00: $10.00 Lamp now $8.00; $8.00 Lamp now $6.00: Fine Brass Banquet Lamps $3.75, $4.50 and $5.50, that sold for $7.00, $8.00 and $10.00.



Bought to sell for $15.00, now $12.00.

BOOK-CASES.

Combination Book-Case, bought to sell for $30.00, now..... $25.00
$25.00 Book-Cases now..... 20.00
22.00 Book-Cases now..... 18.00
20.00 Book-Cases now..... 16.75

Our $15.00 Book-Case can not be duplicated anywhere.

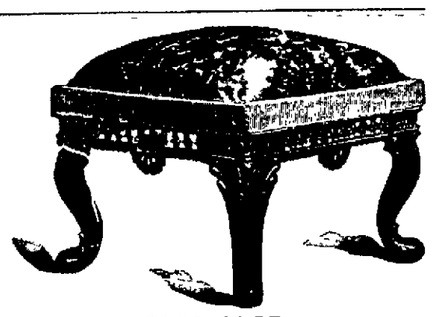
JUST RECEIVED—

25 ROCKERS,

Mahogany or Golden Oak Frames, Hand Polished, Upholstered in Latest Pattern of Finest Velours, bought to sell at $4.50,

NOW 3.75.

The Greatest Rocker Bargain On Earth.



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DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE No. 9.
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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1898.

In spite of the mild protest made by the Hon. John C. Welty, of Canton, to the effect that his mind is devoid of all gubernatorial aspirations, there appear to be good reasons for believing that he will be in the field next year as one of the leading Democratic candidates. The Ohio State Journal already takes this fact for granted. "He (Mr. Welty) is a full blown candidate," observes the Journal, "and takes his place along with Statesmen Chapman and Vance as willing victims for the Republican car of Juggernaut."

Massillon merchants have good reasons to be satisfied with the holiday trade and substantial reasons for expecting that the coming year will bring equally prosperous conditions. The trade in the United States for the year just closing, is said to be without a parallel in the history of the country. At the close of 1892, business men looked back, upon a year whose prosperity had been greater than the country had ever known, but it is now declared that 1898 surpasses 1892 as greatly as the latter surpassed its predecessors, and that 1899 will break all previous records and show marvelous strides in every branch of industrial and commercial activity.

The Hon. Hilary A. Herbert has contributed an interesting article to the New York Independent upon Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, in which he expresses all the well known fears of the anti-expansionist, but like most of these pessimistic statesmen is unable to say what we shall do with our new far Eastern possessions in case we decide not to hold them. Mr. Herbert might have used various propositions in order to point out his moral and increase the force of his arguments, but he availed himself of none, and his readers are left in doubt as to whether he favors sending the islands adrift and allowing them to relapse into barbarism, or giving them back to the cruelties of Spain. Any duty which as Americans and Christians we may owe to the new millions entrusted to our care is naturally lost sight of by Mr. Herbert in his fears lest these people may be "lugged into the Union and their islands turned into states."

Judge Day's emphatic declaration that he will not be a candidate for any official place, much less the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, will silence, for a time at least, the stories which were started some weeks ago concerning his personal attitude in this matter. "I am not a candidate for governor of Ohio," said Judge Day in Canton on Sunday, "nor will I be a candidate under any circumstances for that office or any other. I would not belittle or speak lightly of so important an office, but it is my only ambition to be permitted to live in Ohio and practice my profession." The sincerity of Judge Day's utterance cannot be doubted. He not only has no desire to seek the gubernatorial candidacy, but is extremely unwilling to have the honor thrust upon him. It now remains to be seen whether the sentiment of Ohio Republicans in favor of his nomination is sufficiently strong to overcome this unwillingness, and persuade him to accept the candidacy for an office which he could so admirably and so acceptably fill.

The early adoption by Congress of a measure that shall restore to American ships their fair share at least of the import and export carrying trade of the United States seems assured. The object sought is first to have an American built, American owned and American manned merchant marine, responsive to the call of the government of the United States whenever and wherever needed; and second, to increase the opportunities for the profitable employment of American capital and labor. While American shipyards are building warships they will be able to build merchant ships more economically than when the yards are idle, and now would seem the time, therefore, for the government to take the first step in the accomplishment of the object. The secret of the cheapness and quickness with which merchant ships are turned out in Great Britain is in the vast quantity of warship building that is always going on. As Senator Hanna declares, the only natural thing is to do as other countries are doing toward building up maritime interests, and in this respect the United States may well take a leaf out of England's book and build merchant and warships at the same time.

The suggestion that the United States pay the soldiers of the Cuban army on condition that they lay down their arms and disperse, which is to be warmly indorsed in a communication to be sent to congress by the secretary of war, will be likely to meet the approval of all those who have given any consideration to the problem presented by the presence in Cuba during its occupation by United States troops of large bands of Cubans whose real work ended with the signing of the protocol; but who decline to lay down their arms. This government on account of the peculiar position of trust which it occupies toward Cuba, could not, even if it were so inclined, compel these armed bands to lay aside their weapons, and while most of these parties of Cubans are serving no good purpose to the island, the fact that they have the authority of the Cuban government to bear arms makes the matter of disbandment a delicate one to the Washington administration. The plan which will be recommended is that congress appropriate enough money to pay every Cuban soldier $100, the amount being charged against the revenues of the island as a loan by the United States, thus encouraging the troops to disband and return to vocations of peace.

GUILTY OF TRESPASS.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

I wish to make a statement through your paper of my experience with rabbit hunters. I have notices up, "No Hunting Allowed." Last fall I had a sheep shot by a hunter. The same fall two nice neighbor boys were hunting rabbits. I told them they were liable to a fine of two or three dollars. I met one of the young men on his way to school and bade him "Good morning." In return he told me never to speak to him again. During the last snow three hunters with a beautiful white dog crossed my farm. They crossed over a new picket fence and broke out three pickets for the dog's accommodation. Are we farmers to be insulted by mere boy hunters? I would prosecute some of them, though from the spirit they show I fear they would do me private injury. Some of them claim I have no right to protect the outlet of my tile drain on my side of the road. The law is very plain on this point.

OLIVER YOST.

THIS AND THAT.

Canada has given more than $198,000 for the relief of the plague and famine sufferers in India.

There are enough Japanese in New York to support a newspaper which is printed there in their native tongue.

That Ohio man who claims to have caught a catfish with two heads the other day should change his bait right away.

A hotel is advertised in one of the North Carolina papers as "Kept by the widow of Zach Hudgins, who died last summer on a new and improved plan."

A clock in St. Petersburg has ninety-five faces, indicating simultaneously the time at thirty different spots on the earth's surface, beside the movements of the earth and planets.

Spanish trains so seldom leave stations on time that the time table in many cases merely indicate the hour of departure—say, eight and "minutes"—that is, an indefinite number of minutes after eight.

H. J. Jones, of Cincinnati, bought a violin a few years ago for $75 and gave it to his daughter. While it was being repaired recently he accidentally discovered that it was an instrument he himself made in 1848 as an experiment and sold for $5.

A small boy, the Rev. Dr. Lambuth relates, teased his father for a watch till he was forbidden to mention the matter again. At family prayers next morning, when asked for his scripture verse, the youngster repeated: "What I say unto you, I say unto all—watch."—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

The examiners of Yale announce that those wishing to enter college this year will be obliged to learn to spell. It has been popularly supposed that a small thing like this was not required so long as a man could kick a football, run base and yank a shell through the water at a high rate of speed.

Countess Cowley, the trial of whose action for a divorce from her husband, Earl Cowley, began in the divorce division of the high court of justice at London in October last, has been granted a decree of absolute divorce and has been allowed alimony to the amount of over $12,000 a year for life.

A new hotel to be built in Boston with Chicago money will cost $1,000,000, and be ten stories high. It will be divided into fourteen suites, reception halls, parlors and living rooms. The hotel will be built of stone, Roman brick and terra cotta, in Renaissance style. Upon the flat roof will be promenades, flower beds and palm gardens.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for a home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. Rider & Snyder.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is pure and palatable.

For years it has been used for coughs and colds, for consumption, for those whose blood is thin or colorless, whose systems are emaciated or run down.

For children it means health and strength, stronger bones and teeth, and food for the growing mind.

Baby gains in weight and thrives when Scott's Emulsion is added to its milk.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

JUDGE DAY'S RETURN.

The Banquet in His Honor to be Given Next Week.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED MONDAY.

Other Important News from the County Seat—A Petition with One Hundred and Seven Defendants Filed—An Assignment—Probate Court Items.

CANTON, Dec. 27.—The executive committee of the Stark County Bar Association met in the office of Probate Judge Wise, Monday night, when it was decided to tender the proposed banquet to Judge William R. Day on Monday night, January 2, Judge Day having first been consulted with regard to time. Committees were appointed on place, invitation and programme, and the respective chairmen are J. J. Clark, John C. Welty and H. A. Wise. Eugene Willison and F. L. Baldwin, of Massillon, were selected as members of the invitation and programme committees. The committees selected Monday will act in conjunction with the executive committee.

B. Dannemiller & Sons have commenced proceedings against the Canton Co-operative Grocery Company to recover $1,443 11 for goods delivered. A peculiar feature in the petition is the fact that 107 persons, all stockholders in the company, are named as defendants.

Judge William R. Day and Mrs. Day arrived in Canton Sunday morning, and enjoyed their Christmas dinner at their home. They were greeted at the station by a throng of relatives and friends, and by the executive committee of the Stark County Bar Association, J. J. Clark, Hon. G. E. Baldwin, Prosecutor Pomerene, John C. Welty and Judge Henry A. Wise. Both were in excellent health, having evidently been benefitted by their trip abroad. Judge Day says he expects to remain in Canton and resume the practice of law, now that his duties on the peace commission are ended. He denounced the stories as preposterous and ridiculous which fix the compensation of the commissioners at $100,000 or any sum near that amount. "The President fixes the compensation," he said, "and none of the commissioners, it is safe to say, will receive in excess of $15,000 each, and a reasonable amount for expenses, and the latter will not include those for wives and families of the attaches of the commission."

John Karrar, a Canton saloon keeper, assigned Tuesday morning to P. J. Collins. The assets are estimated at $1,500, but no estimate of the liabilities was given.

Lawyer R. W. McCaughey, of Massillon, has filed a petition in court in which Charles Easley is the plaintiff. The latter claims to have secured judgment against William Henry Miller in the sum of $2,046. The sum is yet unpaid, and as the defendant has no real estate the court is requested to require J. M. Shuckers and E. J. Sprankle, executors of the will of James McConnell, to make known the property and funds in their hands belonging to Mr. Miller and desires the same applied to payment of the judgment. The Home Savings & Banking Co., of Canton, has sued John Deffy to recover $1,108 48. The sum is due, it is alleged, on a loan and is secured by mortgage, the foreclosure of which is desired. The petition was filed by J. J. Whiting.

MINERS' WAGES.

Coal Operators May Ask for a Reduction in the Spring.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—Intimations have been made to the effect that coal operators are mining a surplus of coal at present in anticipation of the probable mining troubles expected in the spring.

"I do not think any of the mine operators are doing that," said T. E. Young, manager of the M. A. Hanna coal interests, to a reporter yesterday, "at least, I don't know of any doing so. It appears, however, that many of the railroads and other large consumers of coal are storing fuel, which in result would amount to the same thing. There has been such a large increase in the natural demand for coal that it is hard to tell whether a surplus is being mined or not. The railroads and manufacturers are both using much more coal, and the scarcity of cars keeps up.

"I can't tell just how the mining situation will work out. The West Virginia operators will probably do just as they have done, and ship coal into the territory of the operators who accept a scale. The result is that the latter mining operators must meet the prices made by the West Virginia operators or suffer a loss of business, as they did the past season. To meet the rate of the non-union West Virginia miners lower wages must be paid by the union operators. The operators will doubtless decide upon this step at their January meeting. There has been no decision among the miners yet as to what they will do, but it looks as though they would ask for an advance. In such case there certainly will be a disagreement in the conference, with trouble next spring. Yes, it really looks as though that is coming."

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Dec. 27, 1898:

LADIES.

Parks, Mrs. Lucinda Scott, Miss Elizabeth
Potter, Miss Madah Washer Mrs. M. J.

MEN.

Caller, John Lyda, Homer
Jakens, John Merrill, Clarence
Joshua, Thos. Patterson, E. E.
Lee, J. W. Schott, Adam
Litt, G. O. Storns, Mr.
Wilson, Wm. J.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Do you follow the want columns daily If not, you should.

COMMISSIONER BONEBRAKE'S REPORT

Facts and Figures of Interest to Teachers and Taxpayers.

Hon. Lewis D. Bonebrake, state commissioner of public schools, has filed his annual report with Governor Bushnell. It is a very comprehensive statement of the operations of the department and shows great care in its preparation.

The report shows that the public schools of Ohio cost for the year ending August 31, 1898, the sum of $13,559,849.02. Of this amount the state as a whole contributed but $2,000,219.53, the remaining $11,559,629.49 being derived from local sources. The state paid out $247,822.15 for the support of the Ohio State, the Ohio, Miami and Wilberforce universities. The commissioner holds that Ohio has not exceeded the moderate demands of a state system of education.

The Ohio schools are gradually, as a whole, becoming better organized. Each year records some advancement, but the problem of unnecessary waste of money, time and opportunity abides. The changes made in the school system of other states are cited and the recommendation made that legislation follow providing for better courses of study and better sanitary conditions around school buildings. Rash experiments should be avoided, but the good results following laws enacted in other states are worthy of close and careful analysis by all lovers of our public schools.

Special attention is called in the report to the good results following the inauguration of traveling library work under the direction of State Librarian Galbreath. Over 12,000 volumes have been sent out to schools and societies during the past year and the cause of education materially advanced in consequence.

The state board of school examiners held two examinations during the year, and seventy-seven certificates, of which number twenty one were high school, fifty-five common school, life, and one special in music.

The statistical part of the report shows that there are 1,337 township and 952 separate districts in the state. In townships there are 11,159 sub-districts. During the year 152 school houses were erected in the townships and 51 in the separate districts, a total of 203, as compared with 191 in 1897. The total cost of these structures was $901,846. There are 13,114 districts in the state and the total value of the buildings and grounds is $41,428,289. The total number of school rooms in Ohio is 21,580. It took 10,358 men and 14,898 women to teach the schools, a total of 25,256. The average monthly wages of men in township and elementary schools is $34 and $30 for women. The average for separate district high schools is $68 for men and $57 for women. The average number of weeks taught in township districts was 31 and in separate districts 34.

The number of boys who are of school age in Ohio is 615,291 and girls 583,413, a total of 1,198,704. This is an increase of 25,467 over last year. The total enrollment in the public schools was 837,152. Of this number 781,700 attended the elementary and 55,452 the high schools. The total daily attendance in elementary schools was 572,774 and in high schools 45,893, the total being 618,667. The percentage of daily attendance on the enrollment in township districts was 68, and in high school 79.

The grand total of receipts for the year for school purposes, including balances, was $19,787,695.34, an increase of $400,137.91 over 1897. In 1898 the expenditures were as follows: Paid teachers, $8,301,395 78; for superintendency, $286,795.07; sites and buildings, $1,061,280.58; interest and bond redemption, $995,900.48; contingent expenses, $2,914,477.11, the grand total being $13,559,849.02, and the balance on hand August 31 is $6,221,846 32. This shows an increase of $553,018.32 over 1897.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

EMIL SCHULZ.

Emil Schulz, the 6-year-old son of Mr and Mrs. Herman Schulz, of Crystal Spring, died Sunday of membranous croup. The funeral was conducted from the home at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. L. H. Burry officiating. The Schulz family returned from Germany just a trifle over a week ago, having spent four years there. The child was ill on board the ship, and for a time they were detained in quarantine.

FREDERICK PAHLAU.

Frederick, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pahlau, died at the home of his parents, at 54 Kracker street this morning. Funeral services will be held at the residence at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Burry officiating.

Two Pointed Questions Answered.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you can not get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Overcome evil with good Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung diseases. Rider & Snyder.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

Business Portion of Alliance Nearly Destroyed.

A LOSS OF $70,000 SUSTAINED.

Merchants the Heaviest Losers. Their Stocks Being Entirely Consumed—Tenants Hemmed in by the Flames Rescued with Difficulty—Canton Sends Help.

ALLIANCE, Dec. 28.—The business portion of this place narrowly escaped total destruction by fire Tuesday night. For nearly five hours the battle with the flames continued before they were gotten under control, and three buildings and their contents were consumed and others badly damaged. Fortunately there were no fatalities, but some of the tenants were hemmed in by the flames and were nearly overcome by heat and smoke when rescued through the windows of the upper stories. The Alliance department, though small, fought bravely, but was unable to confine the flames to one structure. Assistance was summoned from Canton, and a hose reel and five men under Chief Leininger were dispatched on a Pennsylvania freight, but arrived too late to offer help.

The loss is estimated at about $70,000 and is but partly covered by insurance. The fire originated in the basement of the boot and shoe store of W. J. Parthe & Sons, and had probably burned several hours when discovered at 11:40 o'clock. The fire was then well under way, and the department upon arriving was compelled to devote its attention to tenants occupying the upper floors, many of whom narrowly escaped a terrible death. The stock was valued at $20,000 and was completely destroyed, as was the building. The latter was owned by M. L. Wann and was valued at $8,000. Mr. Wann's insurance was about $5,000. The Parthe loss was nearly covered.

From the Wann building the flames spread to the Atwell block, destroying it, and the stock of the Cassiday Drug & Chemical Company. The drug company's loss was $10,000, and the insurance is $6,000. The building was valued at $10,000, and was fully insured. The block owned by Mrs. Margaret Young, of Canton, was next destroyed, and with it was consumed the stock of the New York Mercantile Company, valued at $6,000, which was fully insured. The building was valued at $5,000, and was also fully insured. The building occupied by McDonald & Hunter, boot and shoe merchants, was damaged, also the stock of goods. The grocery stock of L. J. Rickard was damaged by smoke and water.

The tenants in the Wann building lost everything, some escaping only attired in their night clothes. Mrs. R. W. Teeters and family were nearly suffocated and were rescued with difficulty. Mrs. Teeters's loss is estimated at $800. She carried insurance for part of the amount. Dr. and Mrs. M. J. Lichly lost all their belongings valued at $1,500, but insured. Lawyer J. W. Craine lost his valuable library and office furniture and carried no insurance.

While taking a line of hose into a basement of one of the buildings Fireman R. G. Breen was overcome by the heat and was carried away unconscious. In the darkness some person struck Policeman Perry on the foot with an ax splitting the member open. The wound is a dangerous one.

RHYME FOR THE CHILDREN.

BY EZRA GESAMAN.

When all the little girls and boys
Are snugly tucked in bed,
What is this rumbling noise
We hear from overhead?

Why my! it is old "Santa" dear,
With all his fifes and drums
And aught the little hearts to cheer
But once a year he comes.

So let us make of Santa Claus
A very welcome guest,
For he knows well the little laws
That govern a child's request.

He comes with reindeer, furs and sledge
O'er fields of snow and ice,
And will to each one bring a pledge
That's suitable and nice.

E'en in her cot, our little pet,
—God bless her little heart—
Kind Santa will not her forget
She'll surely get her part.

And darling Bob so fast asleep
In his low trundle bed,
He'll find a present fit to keep
In his stocking by his head.

For when he hung it there he said,
"If Santa comes so near
To bring me candy, drum or sled
I will be sure to hear."

But neither darling woke at all
Until the sun shone bright,
To find that Santa made his call
On all that very night.

Now Santa, "many joys"
For you "we'll watch and wait"
We tried to be good boys and girls
For Christmas '98.

And if God calls us home
—In bright abodes to shine—
We'll all hope Santa Claus will come
To all in '99.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of Grain O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-fourth the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

No Hop

for you, said four different cians, but I still had sufficient try Dr. Miles' New Heart Cur was highly recommended to had suffered for years with trouble; so bad was my case given up to die several times. severe palpitation, short brea much pain about the heart, flu and smothering spells, but Dr Heart Cure gave me promp and finally a permanent cure.

Mrs. J. L. Taylor, Owensbo

DR. MILES' Heart Cur

is sold by all druggists on guara first bottle benefits or money b Book on heart and nerves sent

Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkh

The Holiday Mail.

The mails were a trifle hea year than last, though the differe hardly noticeable in Massillon being six carriers at work now of five. Five did very well last y it is doubtful whether that numb have handled this Christmas Richard James, who is the sixth will be on duty until the firs year.

A Great Engineering Feat.

December 18th the engineers Chicago & North-Western Rail complished the wonderful eng task of moving its 220 ton bridg ing the Kinnickinnic river at kee, on its Chicago division, dow 250 feet. This is a feat that has dertaken but a very few times in tory of engineering. The brid single-track draw, and was remo new foundation in the quick tim hours and forty-seven minutes structure was floated on two sc on either side of the center, whi sunk with 90,000 gallons of wate the scows in proper position, th was pumped out and the bridge ally lifted from its foundation a to its new resting place by two t

Drying preparations simply dry catarrh; they dry up the se which adhere to the membrane compose, causing a far more seri ble than the ordinary form of Avoid all drying inhalants and which cleanses, soothes and heals Cream Balm is such a remedy cure catarrh or cold in the head e pleasantly. A trial size will be m 10 cents, large for 50 cents All d keep it. Ely Brothers, 56 Warre New York.

What Do the Children Drink

Don't give them tea or coffee you tried the new food drin Grain-O? It is delicious and no and takes the place of coffee. T Grain-O you give the children t health you distribute through t tems. Grain-O is made of pure and when properly prepared ta the choice grades of coffee b about ¼ as much. All grocers 15c and 25c.

TEN DAYS AT WASHINGT

Tickets via Pennsylvania Lines Stop-Over at National Capit

Tickets to Philadelphia and N via Washington and good for t stop over at the national capital obtained over the Pennsylvania the same fares as tickets sold t delphia and New York over th line of the Pennsylvania syste special information apply so ticket agent of the Pennsylvania

Could Not Move.

"My sister had inflammatory tism and was so that she could n We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time she was well, and never felt any symptoms of rheu since. I recommend Hood's Sa la to others." C. H. Frederi East 4th street, Mansfield, O.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, head

Marvelous.

The results attained right home have been marvelous. Hun your neighbors who have used Celery Capsules are now well cure kidney, liver and stomach constipation and sick headaches pay $1 every two weeks for a medicine when you can get tr at one cent a day. Wright's Cel sules give 100 days' treatment Easy to take, no bad taste, do n backed by a bank, to cure you, o your money. Sold by all drug

Many a Lover

Has turned with disgust from a wise lovable girl with an offensive Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies th by its action on the bowels, etc., ing else will Sold for years on guarantee. Price 25 cts. and 50 c sale by Rider & Snyder.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

Bought by the Government for Army and Navy.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Chronicled this Week by Independent investigators.

Robert Featheringham, of Youngstown, is visiting in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hansen spent Tuesday with friends in Canal Fulton.

A farmers telephone has been placed in the home of Nicholas Frantz. Call No. 148.

A Farmers' telephone has been placed in the McClymond's public library, No. 191.

Edward Llewelyn, James Killen and John Jenkins visited Cleveland Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Barth, of Alliance, are the guests of their parents in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Austin, of Cleveland, spent Sunday and Monday in the city.

D. J. Clark, manager of Russell & Co.'s branch office at Council Bluffs, Ia., is in the city.

John Hammond, of North Lawrence, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Morgan.

A Farmers' telephone has been placed in the residence of Christian Kouth, in Jarvis avenue. No. 291.

Mrs. Sarah Bunting, of Loudonville, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Nesbitt, in North Hill street.

Miss Mary Slatterly, of Cincinnati, is a guest at the residence of Dr. A. B. Richardson, in South Erie street.

Leo J. Halter, of Findlay, after spending a few days with relatives in the city, returned home Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Warwick, of Cleveland, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Arnold on Tuesday evening.

Miss Lulu Peak and Howard C. McNash, after a brief visit with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shaidnagle, have returned to Wheeling.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. McLain and Miss Katherine McLain, of New York, are guests at the residence of Mrs. Ellen M. McLain.

Miss Laura Bullinger has recovered from a severe illness of three weeks' duration, and has resumed her place in Humbergers' store.

Mr. and Mrs. Monnet, of Canton, entertained the Massillon Euchre Club on Tuesday evening. The first prize was won by Mrs. H. H. Pille.

The choir of St. John's church drove down to Navarre on Monday evening to attend the Christmas service held by the Rev. J. E. Digel at St. Paul's Lutheran church.

The Wheeling Bridge and Terminal depot and the Wheeling & Lake Erie freight depot at Martins Ferry, O., were destroyed by a fire of mysterious origin on Tuesday. The loss is $1,500.

The administrator of Captain Henry Willis, of Company I, Eighth Ohio, who died at Montauk Point, has received $5,000 from the New York Life Insurance Company, the amount of the policy carried by the captain.

William McCloy, sexton of the Presbyterian church at Cumberland, started to ring the bell on Sunday to call the congregation to the Christmas services, when, as he touched the bell rope, he was stricken with paralysis and fell back dead.

Jacob Miller, Godfrey Wantz and Martin Himmel have returned from Tiffin. They went to that city to spend Christmas at St. Clair's Catholic Home. Mr. M[illegible] has three children in that institu[illegible] Mr. Wantz six and Mr. Himmel [illegible]

[illegible]ear, formerly superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company of this city, but now of Findlay, after spending a few days in the city, the guest of relatives, returned home Tuesday. Mrs. Sear will remain in the city until after New Years.

Lewis G. Witt, who recently was mustered out of the volunteer service, received his discharge from headquarters Saturday afternoon. Though he was able to come to Massillon today, Mr. Witt is in very poor health, being subject to severe attacks of liver and kidney troubles.

Invitations for the opening of the McClymond's public library next Monday evening, have been issued to the various city officials and their families, and to a few out of town people. The public will be expected to respond to a general invitation. The hours will be from 2 to 5:30 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 9:30 in the evening.

Henry Vincent, who lived in Massillon when he was the editor of J. S. Coxey's "Sound Money," is now a citizen of Boulder, Col., so he informes THE INDEPENDENT, having recently removed to that city from Sidney, Ia. He is now associated with his brother in the publication of the "Colorado Representative," a weekly journal.

Dr. E. E. Levers, who left Massillon about a year ago and began the practice of medicine at Rock Springs, Wy., will be married in Columbus tomorrow evening to Miss Bessie Melrose Long, daughter of the Rev. Dr. DeWitt Long. Mr. and Mrs. Levers will spend a part of their honeymoon in Massillon as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Oberlin. Mr. Levers is a nephew of Mrs Oberlin.

Many Massillonians enjoyed the fine view of the moon in the earth's shadow on Tuesday evening. The eclipse, which was the sixth which has occurred this year, was visible in all parts of the United States. The moon entered the earth's shadow at 4:47 p. m. and left it at 8:26. The total eclipse ended at 7:26. In consequence of its being a clear night spectators were able to see the phenomenon when the moon was entirely hidden. This is an opportunity rarely afforded.

The Christmas dance at the Massillon Club house on Tuesday evening was enjoyed by over one hundred guests. The reception rooms and ball room were profusely trimmed with evergreen, holly and other Christmas greens, and an orchestra from Cleveland furnished excellent music. Supper was served in the billiard room. Dancing continued until 2 o'clock. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Warwick, of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs H A. Croxton, of Newcomerstown, Miss Mary Slattery, of Cincinnati, Mr. Caddy, of Pittsburg and Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. McLain and W. A. Ulman, of New York.

Charles O Winold, whose attorneys, Eggert & McLaughlin, recently began divorce proceedings against Mrs. Winold in Stark county, has brought a $5,000 damage suit against Mrs. Aikens, of Cincinnati, at that place. Winold alleges that he and his wife would be happy but for the interference of Mrs. Aikens. Mrs. Winold is now in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

About four thousand people assembled at Orrville, Monday, to witness the deer chase, quite a number of riders coming down from Cleveland. A correspondent of the Wooster Republican says: "At 1:30 p. m. the deer was taken to the open fields just west of the Orrville Machine Company's plant and there let out of the cage. It went north about forty rods and then took a southwest course, went about one and a half miles and got into the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad barbed wire fences, and was caught and held by George Aultman. The deer is considerably cut and scratched by the wires. The hounds were let loose twenty minutes after the deer had started. Eleven hounds started. They took a north trail for one mile and returned. Then one dog belonging to Frank Gibson, of Dalton, took the trail and the others followed. There were twenty-eight hounds on the grounds, but all were not started for various reasons.

THE GRIP HAS COME.

Joins the Measles and Diphtheria in Massillon.

IT IS A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

Wise People Will Take All Possible Precaution Against the Malady, Some of Which are Mentioned in This Article—The Town's General Health

The grip has reached Massillon. It has by no means become epidemic in the city, but being one of the most infectious of diseases it is not difficult to predict what will occur if precautions are not taken. Massillon physicians do not generally report cases of grip to the health officer, and consequently an accurate statement as to the number now ill with the disease cannot be made. Health Officer T. Clarke Miller stated today that the best way to prevent the grip, once having a start, from taking down an entire family is for the well to visit the sick only when necessary. Too many people are not aware of the contagious character of this disease, and their fulfillment of what they deem neighborly obligations may often result seriously for themselves. At the first indication of the grip, the afflicted should put himself to bed, remaining there until practically well. Complete rest and an antiseptic gargle will do much for the grip victim.

Health Officer Miller expressed a fear today that the number of cases of diphtheria in the city might be increased this week, the result of the opportunities for spreading given the disease by the large and numerous holiday gatherings. At the present time there are hardly more than a dozen houses placarded, with most of the sick recovering, and it would be most discouraging to those who have done so much to check the disease to be called upon to fight the fight over again. In most of the serious cases and in many of the mild ones in Massillon, anti-toxin was used with great success.

Measles is a disease which is more likely to be serious in winter than in summer. There are many cases in Massillon. Most of these have been reported to the health officer, though there are a number which have not, particularly those not in the charge of a physician. This is all wrong. If a parent is his own physician he should attend to all his duties, none of which is more important than the reporting of the case to the health officer.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame back and weak kidneys or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten millions trial bottles of this great medicine and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, and get a trial bottle free, regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

JUDGE WM. R. DAY'S RECEPTION.

The Banquet to be Given in the Barnett House—Elaborate Arrangements are Being Made—New Cases Begun in Court—The January Term.

CANTON, Dec. 28.—The banquet to be tendered by the Stark County Bar Association to Judge William R. Day, on January 2, will be held at the Barnett House. J. J. Clark, chairman of the committee appointed to secure a place, made this report this morning. The menu will be an elaborate one, and Landlord Simonds has engaged the Grand Army orchestra, which is directed by Prof. Reinkendorff, for the occasion. Sixty-five covers have been arranged for, but provision will be made for all who attend. The committee on invitations has reported that all ex-common pleas and ex-circuit court judges, also the present incumbents, will be invited. These, with the exception of Judge Ambler and Twing Brooks, of Salem, will be the only guests who are not members of the association. The following is a copy of the invitation issued: "The bar of Stark county cordially requests your presence at the reception and banquet to be given at the Barnett House, Canton, O., on January 2, 1899, at 7 p. m., to welcome Hon. William R. Day. [Signed] John C. Welty, Atlee Pomerene, Charles C. Bow, Ralph S. Ambler, John W. Craine, Eugene G. Willison."

Burton W. Vaughan has begun foreclosure proceedings against M. K. and W. F. Vaughan. In the petition it is alleged that the defendants delivered to the plaintiff five promissory notes of $100 each, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. The first has since fallen due and is unpaid, also the interest on five notes which are dated October 15, 1896. The notes are secured by a mortgage on real estate in Tuscarawas township.

The January term of the common pleas court will begin on Monday, January 9. While there are many cases pending, County Clerk Casselman says there are none of great importance in the list. Court will be resumed in both rooms.

An action to secure a dissolution of partnership in the firm of Muskopf & Trubey has been commenced. The partnership was formed in April, 1893, for the purpose of buying timber and converting the same into lumber. Ellsworth J. Trubey, the plaintiff, in the action claims to have furnished $1,000, one-half of which the defendant, Jacob Muskopf, agreed to pay from his share of the profits. Although the net profits have amounted to $9,000, the sum is yet unpaid, and judgment for the amount is desired.

The will of Rebecca Marshall, of Lexington township, has been admitted to probate. Wesley Hoffman has been appointed administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Hoffman, of Sandy township. John C Mong has been appointed administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Shorb, of Canton. The first partial account has been filed in the assignment of Beauchat & Son, of Louisville.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Jacob Alva Lincks and Daisy E. Dulabaulm, and Edward Ferris and Etta Foley, of Massillon, Clarence W. Dorsey and Florence M. Julliard, of Louisville, Herman Hug and Ida Evrit, of Massillon, Alvin Ecrement and Anna Girt, of Navarre, and Ross Harsh and Emma Unkefer, of Minerva.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NOTES FROM NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, Dec. 28.—Our faithful mail-carrier, Daniel H. Jones, was on the sick list last week.

Thomas Morgan, Timothy Basley and Thomas Edward Masters are Christmas visitors at Youngstown, O.

William Ralston has returned to Cleveland, after eating Christmas turkey at the home of his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Davis spent last Sunday with Massillon friends.

The many friends and former pupils of the veteran teacher, Geo. W. Chapman, will be pleased to learn that he is making life a success in his new home at Wankomis, Ok. He is now serving his third term as justice of the peace, which pays about $700 per year.

Joseph Griffith is spending the holidays with friends in Cleveland.

The Powell relatives held their Christmas dinner at the home of "Brother" Thomas on Sunday.

The Prudential Insurance Company of this district, comprising Akron, Canton, Alliance and Massillon, will award three gold watches as prizes to the three agents who can show the best work for the first three months of 1899. Newman has several agents in this circuit, who will make a desperate effort to land the first prize on the "Hill."

The annual Christmas dinner of the Findley-Rowlands relationship was enjoyed on Monday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Findley. Several Massillon friends were present, and they added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marquette, of Akron, spent several days at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Doubledee.

We are pleased to notice the reduction of fifteen to twenty cents per ton in transportation by the coal hauling railroads of Ohio, for the purpose of allowing our operators to compete with the West Virginia coal companies in maintaining our home market. But so far we have failed to learn of our operators making a corresponding reduction to the consumer. Last September the price of coal on the Cleveland market was advanced fifteen cents per ton without the fractional part of a cent being added to the cost of production. Our complaining about the cheap coal from West Virginia can have no effect unless our operators will reduce the price in the market. Our miners have made a big sacrifice for this purpose, and now the railroads have done their part. So it remains to be seen what the operators will do. The very least they should do would be to cut the price the amount of the reduction in transportation, and even then they would not be a single cent out of pocket and would be doing nothing on their part toward redeeming our former market from West Virginia. Now, operators of Ohio, do your part, and we believe the market that belongs to us will again be ours.

Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, and leader of the Socialistic element of labor organizations, is denouncing the entire proceedings of the Kansas City national convention of the American Federation of Labor. This is not to be wondered at, for Mr. Hayes came within an ace of not being admitted to that convention as a Cleveland delegate to represent the central labor union. Mr. Hayes is one of the recent labor leaders who believe, or at least advocates, that the only salvation for labor is through Socialism of the rankest kind. It is said he will not recognize labor representatives no matter how important their mission unless they first declare their connection with the Socialist party. Now it seems that a man who exclusively measures his fidelity to labor organizations through the narrow path of Socialism, is not the safest person in the world to place vital labor interests with. Politics, more than anything else, killed the usefulness of the Knights of Labor, and we are of the opinion that whenever the iron hand of politics enters a labor organization that it has outlived its true mission, and Gompers was aware of the snare.

NORTH LAWRENCE NEWS.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Dec. 28.—John McCarty, jr., who has been living in Montana for the past three months, returned Monday, fully convinced that North Lawrence still has many charms for the miner. His experience is that miners who desire to live as Americans should, and raise their children in true American style, had better remain right here. The work in Montana is hard and the hours long, in comparison with our short hours of work here, and our miners are better paid.

Our miners were pleased Saturday when they heard that Mr. Mullin was paying in the forenoon; thus they were allowed the whole of the day to do their shopping.

Herbert Venables, of Cleveland, who is a roller in a mill, spent Christmas with his parents in this place.

Messrs. James and Wm. Carter, of Lorain; Wm. N. Brown, of McKeesport; Frank Gorman, of Ada; and the Misses Ella and Anna Burk, of Barberton, spent Christmas with their parents.

Lawrence Ketler is spending the holidays at Zanesville, where he formerly worked.

Miss Alice Pollock spent Christmas in Canton.

George Deans, of Uhrichsville, and Hiram Ketler, of Alliance, are visiting friends in this village.

The masquerade ball brought many young people to town Monday night. Mary J. Murray received the prize for the most attractive costume.

Wm. N. Brown, of McKeesport, is spending his holidays with his parents, and will give his one hundred pigeons for a sweepstake next Monday, free to all. The sporting people are giving good prizes. Brown expects to have 200 hundred pigeons and wants all the crack shots to put in an appearance.

The 13-months-old son of Henry Ditmer was buried last Thursday at the Newman creek cemetery, having died of lung fever.

Ruth, the 19 year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Jones, died last Thursday at noon. Miss Jones was a general favorite among the young people and has been an active worker in the M. E. Sunday school, where for two years she was the efficient secretary. The services were held in the M. E. church on Saturday afternoon, the Rev. R. M. Yoder, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Miller, of the U. B. church, officiating. The I. O. O. F. lodge presented a beautiful pillow of flowers. The Sunday school gave a handsome wreath.

CRYSTAL SPRING NEWS.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Dec. 28.—Mrs. S. Stump, of Toledo, spent Christmas with her parents at this place.

Leo J. Halter, of Findlay, is circulating among friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McGinnes are visiting at Martin's Ferry.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Kratch, of Massillon, were guests of relatives on Christmas.

Mrs. Leo Koontz, returned to Akron on Monday after a brief stay in our village.

Miss Blanche Stuhldreher has returned from Chicago to spend the holidays with her parents on the Pleasant View farm.

A New Year's ball will be held in Leonard's hall on Saturday evening. A home orchestra has been engaged for the occasion.

A typographical error on Saturday made THE INDEPENDENT'S correspondent say that the county commissioner was not wanted a third term, instead of "he will not want a third term."

The Reformed church was crowded on Saturday evening with people eager to witness the excellent programme that had been prepared by the Sunday school association. The cantata, "Santa's Dream," was rendered in an able manner, but the whole programme is too lengthy for publication. The interior of the church was beautifully decorated. An elegant Christmas tree bearing many things being a prominent feature.

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Baltimore & Ohio will Acquire Three of the Brice Lines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Saturday night's Star says: "The new Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company will, it is believed, acquire three of the Ohio railway lines owned by the late Calvin S. Brice. The executive committee of the road will meet in Baltimore on January 5 to consider the matter. One of these roads, the Pittsburg & Western, was controlled by the B. & O. up to three months ago. The line is now needed by it to connect with Lake Erie. Another Brice line the B. & O. is anxious to absorb is the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus road, which would give it the shortest line between Cleveland and Cincinnati, and make it the strongest competitor of the Big Four road between those cities. It also wants the Ohio Central, which would give it the shortest line by three miles between Columbus, O., and Chicago, and also give it entrance into Toledo and an additional line to the coal fields of central Ohio and the oil fields of southern Ohio. It would make a valuable connection link between the main stems of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

The main object in trying to obtain possession of these three roads, however, is said to be a desire to prevent a combination of the various lines controlled by the late ex-Senator Brice to carry out his cherished project of establishing new through lines from Chicago and Cincinnati to the Eastern seaboard.

It is understood that the Baltimore & Ohio will acquire the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal properties before long. There are on the Wheeling & Lake Erie organization committee friends of the Baltimore & Ohio. In fact, there are men who have been identified with the reorganization of the big trunk line. The speedy acquisition of the coal road by the Baltimore & Ohio is looked for, and without the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal as a connecting link the Wheeling & Lake Erie would be of comparatively little use to the big system.

The terminal stockholders it is thought will be glad to dispose of their interests if the Baltimore & Ohio would only offer to assume the bonded indebtedness, which is about $3,500,000.

The stock, about $1,000,000, is anything but a source of revenue to its holders. Of the $1,000,000 in stock $300,000 is held by Ohio county, West Virginia, but, unlike the Pan-handle, it hasn't proved a paying investment, and it is believed the county commissioners wouldn't object to unloading, especially as their object—the building of the terminal system—has been accomplished.

In accordance with the order issued by Judge Taft, Saturday, the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway will be sold in Cleveland within the next three months.

FROM CRYSTAL SPRING.

A Cocking Main Takes Place at Turkeyfoot—Other Holiday News.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Dec. 27.—All roads led to Turkeyfoot lake, Saturday night, this famous summer resort being the scene of a large cocking main. The contest was between sports from Akron and Kent against Manchester, Comet, Canton and Millport. Twenty fights took place, of which number Akron and Kent birds won very few. Including the numerous side bets that were made, it is estimated that several thousand dollars changed hands. Authorities were on the trail, but were misdirected by provost guards, and the proceedings went on without interruption.

John W. Schuster gave his employes a nice Christmas present. The married men were given a turkey and two bottles of champagne, and the unmarried men received a box of cigars and champagne.

Hugh Jones, who was hurt in the Green mine a few weeks ago, was the recipient of ten dollars as a Christmas remembrance from the company.

Abe Brown was thrown from his horse Sunday morning, and, falling directly under the animal's feet, was badly bruised. His injuries, however, are not serious.

ANOTHER FOREIGN ORDER.

Comes by Cable to M. Neal—Must Increase Plant's Capacity.

M. Neal, proprietor of the Massillon City Mills, this morning received a cablegram order for five thousand sacks of flour, one-half of which is to be shipped to Glasgow and the other half to Liverpool. Mr. Neal was thrown three carloads behind in his orders by a break in the machinery Saturday night, the repairs not being completed until three o'clock Tuesday afternoon. With its numerous big foreign and other orders on hand, Mr. Neal says the mill's capacity of two hundred barrels a day is no longer great enough, and he is now contracting for machinery that will increase it to four hundred barrels.

HARD LOT IN LIFE

But She Finally Found Relief from Her Sufferings.

"I had stomach trouble and suffered severe pain after eating. The prescriptions given me did not cure me. I began to think my lot in life was very hard. One day I concluded I would make one more trial and sent for a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and a box of Hood's Pills. The result is that I can eat all kinds of food without unpleasant consequences." MRS. J. W. WINN, Sybene, Ohio.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

ILOILO SURRENDERED.

Believed the Insurgents are in Posession.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—[By Associated Press]—There is considerable anxiety here, in official circles, over recent events at Iloilo. It is impossible to gather from the two official dispatches to the state and war departments exactly what the condition there is, and it is not known whether the surrender of the Spanish, if one has taken place, is to the Americans or the insurgents. Consul Pratt, at Singapore, cabled: "Iloilo taken 24th." The United States forces which were sent from Manila, had not had time to reach there by that date. The war department will not make public the dispatch received. Pratt, in his cablegram added: "The Spanish fled to Borneo." This probably, is a mistake, but the announcement of their fleeing to any point gives room for the belief that the surrender was to the insurgents, as flight would not have been necessary if they had yielded to United States forces.

Just before noon another dispatch was received by the war department from General Otis, saying that the Americans arrived at Iloilo too late, and the insurgents had raised their flag over the city. General Otis said he could not give a definite report, as he will not receive details for three or four days. He says the Spanish evacuated the city of Iloilo on the 26th, and all other stations in the southern islands and Mindano, in accordance with orders from Madrid. It is presumed that General Otis will demand the surrender of Iloilo by the insurgents. Full particulars are expected by the war department within a week.

CUBAN TROOPS IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—[By Associated Press]—Patrols of American troops made thirty arrests for misdemeanors last night and turned the culprits over to the civil authorities. A detachment of one hundred Cubans, under the command of Colonel Jose Estrance, have entered Havana, and are quartered at the Dragones barracks.

MORRILL'S FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—[By Associated Press]—Arrangements are being made for the funeral of Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who died early this morning. Services will be held in the Senate chamber Saturday next, at noon.

Wants Free Transportation.

COLUMBUS, O. Dec., 28.—[By Associated Press]—Harry Church, whom the police believe is James C. Dunham, the California murderer, says he will plead guilty of being Dunham if they will pay about forty dollars which he owes in Columbus and take him and his wife to California, where he wants to go, but he says that when they get him there they will easily see that he is not Dunham. He knew Dunham, and admits that there is some similarity of appearance.

Heavy Loss by Fire.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 28.—[By Associated Press]—A fire between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning in the Senete-Solvay Company product plant, in Ensley City, caused a loss of from $150,000 to $200,000, with no insurance. Otto Aust, an employe, lost his life by falling from a burning trestle, and another employe was badly burned.

Found Dead in Bed.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 28.—[By Associated Press]—Mrs. Nathan Brown, of Chicago, who has been visiting relatives here, was found dead in bed this morning at the residence of her son, Frank Brown. Heart disease was the cause. She was 72 years old.

Have Not Joined the Trust.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—[By Associated Press]—Colonel M. N. Wellmore, of the Leggett & Myers Tobacco Company, emphatically denies the statement in a New York dispatch that his company would be consolidated with the Union Tobacco Company.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

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TURNED THE TABLES.

A STORY OF ARTEMUS WARD AND HENRY J. BYRON.

The Famous Wit Started In to Have Some Fun With the Dramatist, but Found In the End That He Had Met His Match at Chaffing.

What follows relates to the first meeting of the late Henry J. Byron and Artemus Ward. It was at the Savage club after one of the Saturday dinners, and Tom Robertson suggested to Artemus to have a tilt with Byron and, if possible, draw him out. The genial showman had only been in England a few days, but he knew Byron's "metier" and went for him in this fashion:

"I fancy I have seen a face like yours before. Did you ever have a brother Alonzo?" Robertson was behind Artemus and winked at Byron.

"Alas, I had!" replied the dramatist, instantly catching the situation.

"He was a mariner, engaged on the deep?"

"That's so."

"You haven't heard of him for five years?"

Byron affected to be lost in reflection and deliberately replied: "It's five years ago this very day. How curious you should mention it, sir!"

"Well, sir," replied Artemus, taking out his handkerchief and pretending to wipe away a tear, "I sailed the salt sea with your brother. We were wrecked together in the gulf of Mexico, and before help came I killed and ate him! The moment I saw you I recognized the likeness. He was a good fellow, full of tender feeling."

"I am glad you found him tender," interrupted Byron, also pulling out his handkerchief.

"But, sir, I am awfully sorry I ate him," said Artemus in the most imperturbable fashion. "Had I known I should ever meet his brother I am sure I'd have gone without food some weeks longer. But I was driven to it, and you will forgive me, won't you? I liked Alonzo," and he offered his hand to Byron, which the latter shook with cordality.

"Excuse my emotion, won't you?" gasped Byron in his handkerchief. "He never wrote and told me what had become of him. I hope he agreed with you."

"A slight indigestion afterward. He was a little tough," replied Artemus, "but we'll not speak of that. We both suffered. He suffered most. But remember, sir, the law can't touch me now. It was stern necessity, and necessity, as you may have heard, knows no law But I am willing to pay you damages for the loss. About what would you think a fair compensation?"

"Don't mention it," said Byron, who now thought it time to turn the tables. "I think your name is Ward?" said he.

"Yes."

"Artemus Ward?"

"Quite so."

"You had a father?"

"I had."

"He was a Yankee peddler in his own country, was he not? Sold bug pizen and fine tooth combs?"

"You've hit the comb—I mean the nail—on the head."

"He died in the black country of England, did he not?"

"He did."

"Well, I killed him. I knew you were his son the moment I laid eyes on you. He was a nice old gentleman, and I made his acquaintance in Staffordshire. He wished to go down a deep coal mine; so did I, and we went down together, had a good time, explored, lunched with the miners, drank more than was good for us and proceeded to return to Mother Earth's surface After you have been down a mine you are fond of your mother, I assure you. The prodigal felt nothing to what I experienced. We entered the huge basket and were being slowly drawn toward the mouth of the pit when I saw the old rope was about to snap under the strain. It was a perilous, a horrible, a critical moment. The weight of two men was too great, and your father was a broad, bulky man Self preservation is the first law of nature. An instant more and we were both lost. We seemed to be about 50 feet from the top

I hastily called your father's attention to something—implored him, in fact, to look down the mine. He did so, and as I gently tipped him over he went whirling and crashing to the bottom It was rough on him, but I saved my self I ciphered it out on the instant like this: He is an old man, nearly bald, deaf in one ear, two teeth gone in front, with only a few years to live. I an. half his age, strong and healthy, the father of a young family, with a career before me, a comedy to finish for the Haymarket and a burlesque accepted at the Strand Now, I ask you, under the circumstances, did I not behave nobly?"

"You did, you did!" sobbed Artemus "I would have acted that way myself!"

"I am glad to find you so intelligent You ate my brother and found him tough, and I am the assassin of your dear old father," continued Byron, keeping up the farce of pretended emotion "We are both avenged Let us draw a veil over the past and never allude to these heartrending incidents again"

"Agreed We cry quits. Shake!" roared Artemus, extending both hands and dramatically dashing a flood of imaginary tears from his eyes Then he summoned a waiter, glasses round were speedily ordered, and everybody was full of congratulations upon the ready manner in which the two wits had conducted their impromptu chaff.—Exchange

A Reason.

The Sweet Young Thing—But why should not women enter politics?

The Savage Bachelor—Too many bosses there now.—Indianapolis Journal.

PA AND FREDDIE ABOARD.

An Exciting Time For Which There Was Really No Occasion.

As a passenger train on the Hannibal was pulling out a tall countryman, incumbered with four bundles, a scythe snath, an ax handle, a bag of bananas and a small boy, came out of the depot and began to take his bearings. Up and down the tracks his gaze wandered, up and down the long lines of coaches drawn up under the sheds, and at last, as the rear coach was passing him, he caught sight of the moving train.

"Come on, Freddie! Thar she goes!" he yelled and began to transfer some of his belongings from his right hand to his left as he ran Freddie made an amazing record for one whose legs were so short, and they were soon beside the steps on the rear end of the last coach. There was a man standing on the platform.

"Hay, stop 'er, stop 'er!" cried Freddie's pa. "Put on that ar wind brake, mister! Pull that ar rope up over your head and make 'er stop!"

But the man only reached down and caught Freddie, who was leaping and swinging and dragging by turns in his vain efforts to make his short legs stretch far enough to get his feet on the lower step. Pa held on to him with one hand and the man on the platform finally succeeded in drawing him up Pa slung the banana bag after him. It slid on across the platform and went overboard on the other side. Pa made a leap for the steps, dropped a bundle and stooped to pick it up. The recovery of the bundle took but a second, but the train was getting well under way and was a tail's length ahead when he began the chase again. One wild spurt, with his coattails standing out behind him, a reckless leap, and pa, too, was aboard, but a bundle containing an undershirt had been lost in the tussle.

An employee of the depot picked the bundle up, and a section man who happened by appropriated the bananas to his own refreshment. The crowd that had breathlessly awaited the result of the race melted away, and the depot attendants, who had been preparing to pick pa up with shovels, went about their duties.

Half an hour later a very angry man came prancing down the depot platform. He was holding a small boy by one hand, and the ends of an ax handle and scythe snath protruded from under his arm.

It was pa. He approached a depot official and said:

"Why didn't you tell me that wasn't the Wabash? I wanted the Wabash; that's what I wanted."

The official tenderly handed pa his new undershirt and replied in the soft tones that soothe the ruffled soul:

"I believe you forgot to ask me."—Kansas City Times.

INSISTED ON PAYING.

A Man Who Wouldn't Accept Legal Advice For Nothing.

The other day an old fellow slouched into Attorney Oscar Kahn's office, on Legal row, and introduced himself as Mr. Smith, Jones, Brown, or something, of a neighboring county. He said he wanted to consult a lawyer and was accorded a seat and one of the attorney's sweetest smiles.

He then explained that while he was away from home the sheriff or some deputy had attached his wife's sewing machine and bureau for taxes. He did not propose to tolerate such imposition, he declared.

"What is the amount of taxes?" inquired the lawyer.

"Lemme see—$1.28," was the reply

The lawyer could not conceal a smile, but hastened to say: "Well, Mr. Smith, if you want my advice, it is to go back and settle that small amount. It looks like the easiest and best way out of it."

The old fellow thought a moment and replied that he believed he would. Answering, he asked, "How much do I owe you?"

"Oh, nothing, sir," was the reply. "I won't charge you anything for a little advice like that."

"But I allus pays fer whut I git and want ter pay yer jes' the same."

"Oh, that's all right; come in again some time when you need advice on something more important, and we'll square it then."

"Naw, I want ter pay it now. Jes' squeal out. Ef it's 25 cents, I'll pay it. Ef ye want 50, there it is!" And he threw down a half dollar and left.—Paducah (Ky.) Sun

Barking Back.

Mrs. Acklins—I don't want to be impertinent, but how old are you any way? Some of the ladies were discussing your age at the club the other day, and several of them claimed that you were at least 35, but I insisted that you were not more than 33

Mrs Biswick—I'm glad you were so kind. Of course you didn't mention the fact that you were ready to leave the grammar grade when I was in the primary class at school, did you?—New York World.

Why, of Course.

"I've called to tell you, sir, that the photographs you took of us the other day are not at all satisfactory Why, my husband looks like an ape!" "Well, madam, you should have thought of that before you had him taken."—Household Words

The Egyptian women wore bangle hoops of gold in their ears, which were regarded as the wearer's choicest possessions, and were parted from only under direst stress. The golden calf was supposed to have been made entirely from the earrings of the people.

The death penalty is rarely enforced in Germany, Austria, Denmark or Sweden. In New York 11 out of 12 murderers escape without any punishment, and in the United States only one murderer in 50 suffers capital punishment.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

THE COMPASS AND THE GROWING USE OF ELECTRICITY.

A Danger That the Magnetic Needle May Be Rendered Practically Useless to the Mariner and the Surveyor—A Curious Discovery.

Although the invention and introduction of the trolley system of street railways have been of inestimable value to civilization it has incidentally wrought some harm here and there. Emphasis was laid on one of these drawbacks to electric traction in the address delivered by Professor A. W. Rucker at a recent meeting of the British Association For the Advancement of Science.

In various parts of the world observatories have been established for the purpose of keeping track of the changes in the direction in which the magnetic needle points. It was long ago discovered not only that the compass does not aim directly at the north pole, but that the amount of variation in its indications from true north undergoes slow alterations. Hence it is necessary to make fresh charts, showing the variation for different parts of the globe every few years. But in order to get the data for such corrections—of the highest importance to the surveyor and mariner—it is requisite that careful observations be made continuously at a number of widely separated points.

Two of the most famous and hitherto useful institutions of this class are situated in Washington, in the grounds of the naval observatory and in Toronto The interference of the electric currents that run through the earth and the track of trolley lines which have been constructed near these observatories interfere so much with the behavior of the instruments of both places that the records now obtained are practically worthless. And the experts are greatly puzzled by the problem of escaping from this vexatious interruption of their work.

So delicate are the influences which the magnets in such an observatory are intended to investigate that they can be perceived only when the apparatus is most scrupulously guarded. The room in which they are mounted is underground. Visitors are never admitted except under unusual circumstances and are required to deposit their jackknives, keys and all other metallic objects about their persons before entering the apartment. The magnets, generally bars of steel not over six inches long, are poised above a scale that is graduated to the most minute fractions, and a telescope, on an adjacent pillar, is used to read the fluctuations, which are too small to be discernible by the unassisted eye. A tiny mirror, as big as a dime, catches a beam of light more slender than the lead in a pencil and reflects it away to a sheet of slowly moving photographic paper, on which a permanent record is made. The arrangement of the apparatus is such that the movement of the magnet is magnified many times in the record, in order to render the changes perceptible.

There are three sets of instruments on duty in such an observatory One swings horizontally, like a mariner's compass. Another dips up and down. A third is designed to measure the intensity of the earth's magnetism, which is a separate thing from the direction in which it acts. And so sensitive are they that their readings are apt to be interfered with by exceedingly trivial causes. It is customary for the superintendent to inscribe on the scroll "Visitors admitted," whenever such a breach of the regulations is permitted, so that if any abnormal fluctuation is detected in the motion of the magnets a suspicion of its meaning will be excited in the mind of the scientist who afterward examines the photographic trace.

In spite of the delicacy of the apparatus, it may seem surprising to the lay mind that the passage of trolley currents at a distance of many rods from the observatory should be able to affect the instruments within But they do, and it is impossible to separate in the record the variations produced by genuine changes in terrestrial magnetism from those which are caused by the trolley Professor Rucker said a few days ago: "From all parts of the world we hear of observatories ruined or threatened by the invasion of the electrical engineer Toronto and Washington have already succumbed, Potsdam, Parc St. Maur, Greenwich and Kew are besieged, and the issue largely depends upon whether these great national observatories can or cannot make good their defense."

Although the practical service to mankind which is rendered by institutions of this class is alone sufficient to justify their maintenance and to warrant alarm as to their future, there are other questions involved which possess profound interest for the philosopher. We know that the earth is a magnet, but as yet no one is able to say what makes it so The fundamental secret of terrestrial magnetism has not been solved Then, too, there are various changes in direction which mark the behavior of the needle that remain to be explained What influence is it that makes the needle swing to and fro to a microscopic extent every day? Why is it that the diurnal swing is greater in years of sun spot abundance than at the minimum stage of solar activity? Why do the indications of the needle differ in summer from those of winter? What is the key to the mystery of the long period movement that makes it necessary to recbart the situation? What causes the convulsive behavior of the magnets for a few hours or days when there is a great outbreak of sun spots? And is there any relation between the weather and the fluctuations in the earth's magnetism? There are theories on these subjects, but no generally accepted doctrines, and the human mind is so constituted that it will not rest until further light is obtained.—New York Tribune

FARO BUILT THE CHURCH.

Bishop Put Up a Good Fight, and the Sports Chipped In $1,800.

Bishop Worthington of Omaha is now a strict churchman. His sermons are severe in doctrine and hold out little hope to sinners unless they repent However the bishop knows human nature. He learned it in the best school for an education of that kind—the far west.

Years ago, when Mr. Worthington was a recent graduate from the theological seminary, he began his gospel work in Butte, Mon. The town was then a mining camp pure and simple. It had saloons, dance halls and gambling rooms, but neither church nor school. Its inhabitants were rough, tough and ready—manliness was their god, and it was this manliness which made the west what it is

At college Worthington was a boxer and an oarsman. In Butte these accomplishments served him well, for they gave him a strong arm and a quick eye. His gospel services were held in a tent There was no money to build a church

One day as he was walking along the principal street the bully of the town approached him.

"Do you want to fight?" asked the desperado.

"No," replied the clergyman.

"Then take that!"

But "that" never came. Worthington warded off the blow, and with his good right fist sent the bully to grass in scientific fashion.

That night the affair was talked over in Cy Henry's gambling house.

"I like that chap Worthington," said Bill Johnson. "He strikes a good blow. Let's all play for him tonight."

The proposition was agreed to, and the next morning $1,800 won at faro was presented to the minister. That money built the first church in Butte. —Chicago Chronicle.

The Cruel Knife!

It is absolutely useless to expect a surgical operation to cure cancer, or any other blood disease. The cruelty of such treatment is illustrated in the alarming number of deaths which result from it The disease is in the blood, and hence can not be cut out. Nine times out of ten the surgeon's knife only hastens death.

My son had a most malignant Cancer, for which the doctors said an operation was the only hope. The operation was a severe one, as it was necessary to cut down to the jawbone and scrape it Before a great while the Cancer returned, and began to grow rapidly. We gave him many remedies without relief, and finally, upon the advice of a friend, decided to try S. S. S. (Swift's Specific), and with the second bottle he began to improve. After twenty bottles had been taken the Cancer disappeared entirely, and he was cured The cure was a permanent one, for he is now seventeen years old, and has never had a sign of the dreadful disease to return

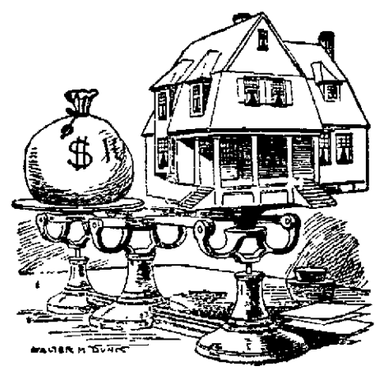
J. N. MURDOCH.
279 Snodgrass St., Dallas, Texas

Absolutely the only hope for Cancer is Swift's Specific,

S.S.S. For The Blood

as it is the only remedy which goes to the very bottom of the blood and forces out every trace of the disease S S S is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books on Cancer will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.



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and much more easy to take care of—affording you ease and comfort at the same time—is an investment in one of our real estate bargains. Vacant lots, houses and business property.

James R. Dunn
Stone Block.

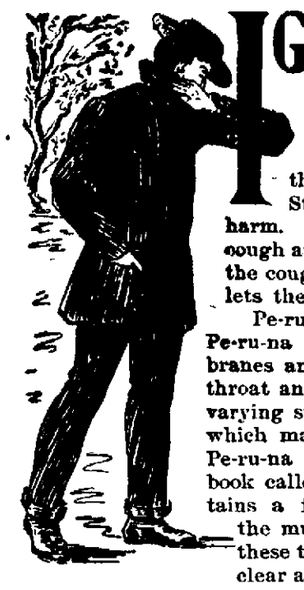
FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators bath rooms, etc, illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo. Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

THE FRIENDLY COUGH.

"Stopping" a cough kills a sentinel who warns us of danger.



IGNORANCE "stops" cough; science cures condition. It is hard to look upon cough as a friend. Cough is associated with sleepless nights and wasting disease; yet cough is friendly. It warns us of trouble. Cough stands guard at the breath pipe. It is a sentinel always awake. Stopping a cough too quickly is wrong and does harm. Quick cough medicines are dangerous. When cough appears it is the condition that must be cured and the cough stops. Lulling the sensitiveness of the nerves lets the discharges of a cold into the lungs.

Pe-ru-na cures the condition and the cough ceases. Pe-ru-na operates directly to heal the congested membranes and assist nature. Dr. Hartman's treatment of throat and lung diseases has made him famous, His unvarying success is due to his great prescription, Pe-ru-na, which may be secured of any druggist. Write to the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O, for Dr. Hartman's book called Chronic Catarrh. It is mailed free, and contains a full explanation of cough and all diseases of the mucous membrane. The battle is half won when these things are understood, and Dr. Hartman's book is clear and practical.

Mr. W. T. Powell, Clarington, O., editor and publisher "Independent," writes the following letter:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

I was taken sick last February with bronchitis and catarrhal fever. My head was in a terrible condition—could neither see nor hear scarcely—and my lungs were badly affected, being so tight and sore I could hardly breathe. I coughed almost constantly. For two months I tried our local physicians, all the cough medicines I could get hold of, and many other remedies which were recommended to me. Finally I concluded to try Pe-ru-na. I had not taken half a bottle until I began to improve. My lungs were relieved of their soreness and tightness and my cough stopped entirely. I used three bottles of it and was entirely cured, and feel better than I have for years.—W. T. POWELL.

There is probably no remedy so safe for la grippe or so certain to cure it as Pe-ru-na. Neither is there anything mysterious about the way it goes to work. Pe-ru-na contains no narcotic or nervine of any kind. It is entirely vegetable. It cures cough by curing the membranes. The same process cures catarrh permanently. Catarrh may exist in any organ of the body. Thousands of letters are on file from people Pe-ru-na has cured. A book full of them sent free.

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HEATH TO PALACE.

ANDREW CARNEGIE WILL SPEND MILLIONS ON A HOME.

Highest Ground on Fifth Avenue New York City Selected for the Site—Nearly a Million Paid for the Seat Alone—His Views of Wealth.

Andrew Carnegie, philanthropist, essayist, greatest and perhaps the richest iron king in the world, wrote in his "Gospel of wealth" a few years ago: "The man who dies rich dies disgraced."

Mr. Carnegie has since become the father of a beautiful daughter, now less than one year old.

Has paternal love overthrown the philantropist's convictions?

Anyway, Mr. Carnegie has just paid $890.000 for a single plot of ground, two plocks frontage on Fifth Avenue, on which he will build a palace for his baby.

Always a devoted son, he is to demonstrate his devotion as a parent. While his mother lived Mr. Carnegie did not marry. When he did he was fifty-two years old. A year ago last March a little daughter was added to his earthly possessions.

"I don't think we are called upon to look further ahead than the needs of our own generation," said Mr. Carnegie once in an address to the Congregational Club, but that was in 1893, when he also said: "There is another use of money equally bad, and that is the bequeathing of it en masse to their children, thereby cursing those children, for the almighty dollar is a curse left in this way to the children of the rich." Now he is about to erect a concrete Aladdin's dream for his own flesh and blood.

Home Where Carnegie Was Born.

The outlay for the land alone was $890,000. The property chosen for Baby Carnegie's future nest is on what old maps denominate "Prospect Hill." It was the largest purchase of land ever made for a private house within the limits of the metropolis, and one of the most interesting. The perspective over Central Park and "Harlem Common" is charming. Little Miss Carnegie will see no chimney pots or lurid columns of smoke when she opens her eyes and crawls out of her crib.

Over the library mantel of his present home Mr. Carnegie has enscribed this quotation:
"Our Hearth Our Altar, Its Flame Our Sacred Fire."

When Mr. Carnegie married Miss Louise Whitfield in 1887 he gave her $20, 000 a year and later his present sumptuous residence in this city, No. 5 West Fifty-first street. The new "plain home" is also to be a gift to those nearest and dearest. Eighteen servants are required to man the present house while fifty are kept busy at Cluny Castle, Laggan, Scotland, where little Miss Carnegie will spend her summers. How many will be needed for the new home on Prespect Hill?

The other afternoon Mr. Carnegie talked a little about his plans.

"The man who dies rich dies disgraced. That is the gospel I preach, that is the gospel I practice, and that is the gospel. I intend to practice during what remains of my life." That was the fundamental axiom of the "Gospel of Wealth" which Andrew Carnegie wrote a few years ago.

"Mr. Carnegie, in a lecture before the young men of Union College not long ago, you quoted Garfield as saying that the richest young man is the one who is born poor."

"Yes," said Mr. Carnegie, "and Garfield was right."

"You also said, "There is nothing so enervating, nothing so deadly in its effects upon the qualities which lead to the highest achievement, moral or intellectual, as hereditary wealth.' That was before you had a child. Mr. Carnegie; has fatherhood altered your views?"

"Well," was the ready response, "boys and girls are different. I was talking to boys."

"Then you will leave your daughter an annuity or something of the kind?"

"My wife and daughter will have a home, but," he added, with great emphasis, "they shall not be cursed with great wealth."

"Does wealth bring happiness ?"

"Wealth can only bring happiness in the sense that it brings us greater opportunities of making others happy. The truest happiness is to make others happy, or at least improving their condition to make them happier."

"With his riches the wealthy man can give to those he loves some of the things of this world that they most desire. In this way only—in the power of making others happy that it confers—can wealth ever be happiness."

It was the original intention of Mr. Carnegie to build a half-million-dollar residence at the southerly corner of Fifth avenue and Ninetieth street. While this would have given him an unrivaled prospect, the more he [illegible] the matter over the more he wanted to do even more for [illegible]

Visions of spacious sun-parlors, huge doll-houses, a play-room for rainy days, a wee conservatory and juvenile picture-room were conjured up an he concluded to buy thirty city lots instead of three and rear "the most modest and roomy home in New York" on a grander scale.

The plot measures 400 feet on Fifth avenue, from Ninetieth to Ninety-second street, with 100 feet depth on Ninety-second street and 225 feet on Ninetyfirst street.

Mr. Carnegie instructed his attorneys to draw the deeds in the name of his wife. Notice has been served on the lessee of the riding academy on the southerly plot to vacate within sixty days. This plot is to be brought to the street level and sodded so that when any portion is improved the unsold portions can be maintained like a private park.

There will be the large ballroom, an art gallery, a music room, library and conservatories for little Miss Carnegie as she grows into girlhood and womanhood.

It has been stated that Mr. Carnegie's private secretary spent several months studying foreign architecture to offer suggestions to the architect of the residence, but this Mr. Carnegie denied.

The cost of the building will equal or exceed that of the ground, making a total expenditure of at least $2,000,000 for the little scion of the house of Carnegie. When Miss Carnegie is twenty-one years old her father will be eighty-two—and he bids fair to live past three-score and ten. She will then cease to be in the eyes of the law an infant and paternity alters Mr. Carnegie's views she will have no estates to manage, for he will leave her only good advice as an inheritance. "Be sure to marry some one with common sense," was the advice given me by mother, and I just hand it down to you, said he, to some young men. The little mistress of the private park and mansion will want such advice when Cupid comes knocking at the door.

Andrew Carnegie practised what he preached, for Miss Louise Whitfield, daughter of the head of the importing firm had $60.000 left her, but also what wealth could not purchase—good health, good looks and good humor.

Mr. Carnegie had known his bride for sixteen years. They had many interests in common, not the least of which was rational philanthropy. About the time he was married Mr. Carnegie said fervently: "What a man owns is already subordinate in America to what he knows, but in the final aristocracy the question will not be either of these, but what has he done for his fellows? Where has he shown generosity or self-abnegation? When has he been a father to the fatherless? Where has he searched them out?

In "Wealth and Its Uses" Mr. Carnegie said: "The epitaph to which every rich man should wish himself justly entitled is that seen upon the monument of Pitt:

"HE LIVED WITHOUT OSTENTATION AND HE DIED POOR.

At least two years will elapse before the new Carnegie home is ready for occupancy. By that time little Miss Carnegie will have heard of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp, and the earthly paradise into which she will be conducted will seem like a beautiful dream come true.

Train's Hotel.

During the early '60s, when George Francis Train was making his first visit to Omaha, he stopped at the Herndon house, the only hotel of which the city then boasted. During dinner Mr. Train was annoyed by the wind blowing on him from a broken pane in the window; he called the waiter and told him to stand behind his chair in order to protect him from the breeze; the waiter said he could not do it, had not the time. Train then called the head waiter, preferred his request and was again refused protection from the Nebraska zephyr; then he sent for the propietor and told him if he would not

Train's Hotel.

arrange to have his wishes in the matter gratified that he, Mr. Train, would build a hotel in Omaha himself, and moreover would have it completed in sixty days. The proprietor evidently regarding Mr. Train's request as unreasonable, declined to have his person protected from the draught. Shortly after this occurrence, George Francis went to Chicago, gave orders for such portions of the work to be done there which it was not possible to have done in Omaha, and good as his word, the hotel shown in the picture herewith was completed in sixty days. It stands now, unoccupied, one of the many monuments erected by that eccentric genius.

Caused a Fight.

They were leaning against the bar rail in Cassidy's saloon on Valencia street the other night, when Flaherty, the hackdriver, inquired of Gallagher, "How are yees on a coonundrum?"

"Foine," was the answer; "but O'iv not had one for some time. To tell yer der trut', O'iv been drinkin' stane beer lately."

"O'im not talkin' of drinkin'; are yees good on gissing things?"

"O'i can gise innything that walks."

"Well, thin, why is it all the rich Germans refuse ter use green colored robes in their carriages?"

"I dunno."

"Because they think they're Mikerobes," said Flaherty.

PANIC IN CALVES.

Reuben Wished He Had Brought the Old Woman Along.

Reuben was in town the other day. His other name he didn't give, It was just the time when they gather valves, for Reuben had a full load, five or six in all. They were a likely looking lot, too, and just as full of fun as calves ever are. And that's saying a good deal. They were in one of those cage-ooking wagons, huddled close together, and wondering what was coming next. As they stood on Vine street near the Palace Hotel, and the weather was warm, Reuben concluded to take a drink. His confidence in the horse was sublime, but misplaced. About the time the drink was gurgling in the place where it ought to gurgle Mr. Hoss shied, and struck a cable car. Or, rather, the cable car struck the wagon. It upset. Then there were calves around there to burn. Reuben heard the racket, and made a break for the street. The calves thought they had found a ten-acre field, paved with granite, and they made several breaks. A policeman grabbed the rope on one, and made a stand near an electric light pole. As he went one way the calf went the other, and there was a collision, of which the policeman got the worst end.

"Hold him," said Reuben. "Hang on to him till I get the other blamed fools."

"Hold nothing," said the policeman, "I've got enough of your wild steers."

"Grab that 'un, Mister," said Reuben to a bystander.

"No on your life," he said. "Them calves'll bite, and don't you forget it."

"Head them off, pardner," he shouted to a man at the corner of Sixth and Vine. "Head them off. What the goldarnation's the matter with you fellers? Calves ain't mad. They don't bite. Head him off. Whoa there, gol darn fool picture."

By this time Reuben had the lay of the land, and gradually he got the "measley critters" into their cage, which was somewhat the worse for wear and tear.

"The old woman wanted to come along, and, ding my cats, if I don't wisht I'd let her. When it comes to headin' off calves she's the best woman in the State."

Drop a Nickel and Stop.

In an essay to reduce the regular local output of profanity the Non-swearing Knights are preparing to establish divisions in Chicago. The work of organizing is in charge of R. C. Wynn. The candidate for unprofane knighthood is required only to promise to try to abstain from swearing. It is not even insisted that he will try to swear to this pledge. There are no penalties for violating the vow, and the society has no objects other than the diminution of the use of ultra-strong ajectives. Women are eligible, but men with deep bass voices and unlimited vocabularies are most in demand. The organization has as yet no school in which members can be taught to restrain their impulses to thunder expletives, but such an auxiliary is contemplated.

A nonswearing knight indorses a printed statement that reminds one of W. Kerr's antispitting notices. It affirms that "swearing is a violation of the laws of God, of this State and of good society, and I am, therefore, neither a Christian, a good citizen nor a gentleman if I swear." When a man or woman signs this statement and encloses it, with five cents, to the Secretary, he or she becomes a member.

Ten years ago Mr. Wynn conceived the idea of organizing the Nonswearing Knights. He first worked among the railroad men. The result was speedily pleasing. Instead of securing only a few members, he has enrolled 2,100 railroad men, who have promised to try not to swear when their fingers get pinched between buffers nor when their shoe heels are torn off by frogs. —Chicago Chronicle.

Col. Chinn's Oratory.

"The campaign speeches of Col. Jack Chinn last year were not as polished as those of Henry Clay, but they took immensely," said C. W. Carlton, of Kentucky. "I heard him one night address a crowd of negroes whose votes he was very desirous of capturing for the Democratic candidates. They were bent on voting the Republican ticket, yet Chinn scored a hit that made some converts. Excitement between the silver and gold advocates was running high, and the orator had not spoken long before a negro yelled out: "Tell us about that money question."

"'My friends,' Said Col. Jack, 'be patient. I'll get around to the money question. I've studied it better than any man living. Just keep quiet, and I'll make it as plain as A, B, C.'

"Then he branched off to something else that had no relation to the battle of the standards. But his audience wanted to hear him unravel the intricacies of 16 to 1.

"'Fellow citizens,' said Col. Jack, 'I want you to listen to this and reflect upon it after you go to your homes—the Irish have got all the offices, the Jews have got all the gold, and now, unless we poor white people and you niggers combine for our own protection, they will take all the silver away from us and we will be left in utter destitution."

Col. Jack's peroration was followed by a roar of applause, and the crowd agreed that his argument was unanswerable."

A Lesson in Etiquette.

"I know," said the African Chief, bitterly, "that your people will sooner or later grab my territory."

"Don't use such harsh expressions," said the European diplomat, soothingly. "We may, some time, find it necessary to rectify our frontier, but don't talk about grabbing territory."—Puck.

Providing Them Practice.

Keedick—How wonderful are the ways of nature.

Fosdick—In what respect?

Keedick—It brings along the green apple season just when the young doctors are being graduated.—Judge.

A Double Reason.

Ruth—I understand Percy Highlife has stopped trying to trace back his family tree. I suppose the further back he went the harder his ancestors got, too.—Puck.

DEATH PREVENTED HIM.

Marriages of Which Father Kuhn Made No Return.

SUCCESSOR WILL ATTEND TO IT.

The Rev. J. F. Kuebler has Now in His Possession a Number of These Certificates, Which will Shortly be Sent Where They Belong.

The records in the clerk of courts' office in Canton show that thirty marriages have taken place during the past year of which there is no record other than that the licenses were issued. With a few exceptions, all of these marriages occurred in Massillon, and at most of them the late Rev. James Kuhn officiated. The law provides that notices of these marriages shall be sent to the clerk of courts within ninety days after solemnization. There is no penalty at present for failure to do this, but on January 1 a new law goes into effect which provides for a fine of fifty dollars if a return is not made within thirty days.

The Rev. J. F. Kuebler, administrator of the estate of the late Rev. Mr. Kuhn, has found many of these certificates among the papers of the deceased. He will turn all of them over to Father Kuhn's successor, when he is appointed, and the latter will send them to Canton The Rev. Mr. Kuhn sometimes allowed these certificates to accumulate, returning as many as fifty of them at one time. A few of those which the Rev. Mr. Kuebler has discovered are several years old. They had evidently been mislaid and forgotten.

The licenses of which returns have not been made were issued to the following Massillonians: Jacob Friedman and Sophia Paul, Clarence Brankel and Margaret Clauss, John Nolan and Wilhelmina Ohlman, Charles Maurer and Elva Leggett, Frank Lindenberger and Flora Nist, George H. McCoy and Anna M. Harberger, Charles P. Bantz and Flora Welsh, John Sylvis and Theresa Whitman, F J Dressler and Elizabeth M. Boerner, Thomas Reiker and Arline Crofut, Michael Crone and Anna M. Rambo, Robert E Clementz and Mary E. Keller, George Kneffler and Rosa Powell, Thomas Fleming and Mary Schmader, Jacob Koehn and Matilda Ertle, Thomas R Rogers and Lizzie Schneider, Charles Wetzel and Jennie O'Toole, Francis O Seifert and Flora R. Henrich, Louis Eisenbrei and Lottie Davis.

AT ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH.

Impressive Services on Christmas Day and Monday Evening.

St. Timothy's new church was crowded morning and evening on Christmas day. The services were unusually impressive and the music was exceptionally fine, including several solos by Mrs. Harry L. McLain. At the morning service the rector, the Rev. C. M. Roberts, after an eloquent sermon, in which he referred to the associations connected with the old church and the glorious possibilities connected with the new edifice, made a stirring appeal to the congregation to raise the debt, amounting to about $2,300, before the close of the service. It was subsequently announeed that the amount of the morning offertory had entirely covered this debt. On Monday evening another large congregation gathered for the services of benediction and confirmation conducted by the Rt. Rev. W. A. Leonard, D. D., bishop of the diocese. The train on which Bishop Leonard arrived from Cleveland being late, the services were delayed for about half an hour, during which there was music by the choir.

Following the impressive service of benediction and the confirmation of a class of nineteen members, Bishop Leonard, in a brief address, congratulated the congregation upon the acquisition of the new St. Timothy's, beautifully finished and now entirely free from debt. He spoke of the honor due the Rev. E. L. Kemp for his large share in the work so recently completed, and dwelt upon the value of the church to the congregation, the city and the diocese. "Covet earnestly the best gifts," was the text of the sermon which followed, in which the tendency of modern times to superficiality was contrasted with the patient, plodding perseverance, the undiscouraged effort sure to result in the best gifts life has to bestow. The attention of the confirmation class was called to the great gift of spirituality just received by them, and the necessity of persevering in their endeavor to obey the teachings of the church, which, with, its divine origin and glorious traditions is able to lead its children to the attainment of the highest ideals of the christian life.

Among the clergymen who assisted in the services were the Rev. Mr. Putnam, of Mansfield, the Rev. Joseph Baker, of Wooster the Rev. Dr. Jones, of Wellsville, and the Rev J. C. Hathaway, of Canton. Bishop Leonard returned to Cleveland this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Armory Friday, Dec. 30.

"A Breezy Time" will be at the New Armory. As a direct refutation of the statement that farce comedies are dead, here comes "A Breezy Time." It is an out-and out farce comedy, put together simply and solely for the purpose of making as many laugh as possible and altogether out of the question the rise and fall of the American Drama. The piece has many more pretty women than climaxes, more comic surprises than counter plots, and more catchy music than ingeniously worked-up situations, but to use the American vernacular, "It goes." It not only goes, but it goes with a rush.

Do you follow the want columns daily as you should.

AN IDLE MOMENT.

The railways of the world carry every day between six million and seven million passengers.

A new organization, the "Daughters of Ceres," will require a series of daughters to fill up the ranks.—Lowell Courier.

"But the conditions of life on the Klondike must be hard." "Yes, even the milk of human kindness is condensed."

The deadly repeating pistol appears to be the frightful accompaniment of the summer season. Its sharp echoes are to be heard everywhere.

During the war of the Spanish succession, the English army in Spain was commanded by a Frenchman and the French army by an Englishman.

Why he was fined: "I understand that Wheeler was fined for scorching." "Scorching nothing! He was fined for riding so slow that he impeded traffic." —Truth.

Queen Victoria dislikes the smell of furs, and especially of sealskins, very much indeed, and when she invites anybody for a drive they have to leave such wraps behind.

The damp season has brought delight to the lovers of mushrooms. They are of particularly delicious flavor, and extremely plenty, which makes them very reasonable in price.

"Mrs. Cumso is a shrewd woman." "What makes you think so?" "She attaches a cyclometer to the lawn-mower, and gives Cumso a medal every time he scores a century."

What Brought it About.

The divorce was brought about through religious differences, wasn't it?"

"Yes. You see she wanted him to go to church with her twice every Sunday on their tandem."

The affections are like lightning; you cannot tell where they will strike till they have fallen.

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. LIZZIE BEVERLY, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. AMOS TROMBLEAY, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work I am now in perfect health."

Ask your **Druggist** for a generous **10 CENT TRIAL SIZE**

ELY'S Cream Balm

contains no cocaine mercury nor any other injurious drug It is quickly Absorbed. Gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflamation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c Trial size 10c at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS 56 Warren Street, N. Y

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Something for the New Year.

The world-renowned success of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and their continued popularity for near half a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets Hostetter's Almanac. This medical treatise is published by the Hostetter Company, Pittsburg, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing sixty hands in that department. The issue of same for 1899 will be over eleven millions, printed in nine languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The Almanac for 1889 can be obtained, free of cost, from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country.

To the Land of Sunshine.

Take the Sunshine route from Chicago to Los Angeles, San Francisco and other points in California, and escape the rigors of winter in the East and North.

Pullman tourist cars for first and second class passengers leave Chicago every Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m. via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Railway to Kansas City, thence to California via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway—a real Sunshine route.

This is the earliest afternoon train leaving Chicago for the West after arrival of morning trains from the East, thus avoiding tedious delay.

The Sunshine route is essentially the best and most patronized through car line for men, women and children Every attention paid to the needs of passengers en route.

Send for a Sunshine route time-table folder. It costs nothing. Address E. G. Hayden, T. P. A., 131 Arcade, Cleveland, O.

California in Three Days.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. The Overland Limited leaves Chicago daily at 6:30 p. m., reaches San Francisco 8.45 the third evening, and Los Angeles 1.20 next afternoon The equipment of this train is new and thoroughly modern, as is that of the Pacific Express, which leaves Chicago daily at 10.30 p. m and reaches San Francisco at 9.45 the fourth morning. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent or write: C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street, (Park Building) Pittsburg, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Good Winter Reading

For farmers in the Eastern states is now being distributed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, free of charge to those who will send their address to H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, Room 565, Old Colony Bldg, Chicago. The finely illustrated pamphlet "The Sunshine State," and other publications of interest to all seeking new homes in the most fertile section of the West will serve to entertain and instruct every farmer during the long evenings of the winter months. Remember, there is no charge—address as above.

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Go South This Winter.

For the present winter season the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has improved its already nearly perfect through service of Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars and elegant day coaches from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago, to Mobile, New Orleans and the Gulf Coast, Thomasville, Ga., Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa Palm Beach and other points in Florida Perfect connection will be made with steamer lines for Cuba, Porto Rico, Nassau and West Indian ports. Tourist and home-seekers excursion tickets on sale at low rates. Write C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., for particulars

One Way Settlers' Rates via Big Four

To specified points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana and Virginia. Tickets will be on sale, Nov. 15, Dec. 6-27, 1898; Jan 3 17, Feb. 7-21, March 7 21, April 4 18 1899. For full information and tickets, call on agents Big Four Route, or address the undersigned, E. O. McCormick, Pass. Traffic Mgr., Warren J. Lynch, Asst. Gen Pass. & Tkt Agt., Cincinnati

Home Seekers' Excursion

At very low rates via Big Four. Tickets will be on sale Nov. 15, Dec. 6 and 20, to specified points in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Tickets will be on sale Nov. 15, Dec 6-20. Jan 3 17, Feb. 7-21, March 7-21, April 4-18, specified points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia For full information and ticket rates, limits, routes, etc., call on agents Big Four Route, or address the undersigned. E. O. McCormick, Pass. Traffic Mgr., Warren J. Lynch, Ass't Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Cincinnati.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

Special Rates via Pennsylvania Lines for Christmas and New Year.

Owing to Christmas and New Year falling on Sunday, and the observance of those holidays to occur on Monday as a rule, the annual custom of the Pennsylvania lines to grant special rates will this season cover two extra days. Excursion tickets may be obtained over these lines December 23, 24, 25, 26, 30 and 31, 1898, and January 1 and 2, 1899. Tickets for adults will not be sold at less rate than 25 cents, nor for children at less than 15 cents. The return limit on tickets sold at special rates on the above dates will be Tuesday, January 3, 1899. For special information about rates, time of trains, etc., please apply to nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines.

Many a Lover

Has turned with disgust from an otherwise lovable girl with an offensive breath. Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the breath by its action on the bowels, etc., as nothing else will. Sold for years on absolute guarantee. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts.—For sale by Rider & Snyder.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WAYS OF SELLING MILK.

DIFFERENT METHODS OF VENDING THE LACTEAL FLUID.

Some People Drive Cows and Goats, Others Peddle with Donkeys, or Dogs in Hamburg Women Wear Yokes Nations That Have No Milk.

The contrast between the manner of delivering and selling milk in the largest cities may be of interest to readers. We do not refer simply to American cities, for there is but little difference between the manner in which milk is delivered in New York and San Francisco, between Boston and Chicago. In all our cities one general plan is followed: The milk is contracted for by an agent, who then sends wagons from farm to farm, or dairy to dairy, to collect the large tin cans in which the milk is placed and convey these to the nearest railway station, whence they are shipped on cars to the city. On arriving there the milk is either delivered at once to consumers, or is kept in a cool place for early delivery the following morning. In many instances a little borax or glycerine or other substances are used to keep the milk sweet a longer time than it would remain without the use of something of that kind.

The familiar milk wagon with its tin cans kept in place by a wooden frame is too familiar to American readers to need any comment. In other lands, however, tin is unknown for milk vessels, and either earthen jars, wooden pails or other material is used. The ordinary wagon with its span of horses is replaced by what to us seems a curious manner of delivering milk, and it is to this that we call attention. In the Southern American cities, though the country abounds in cattle, milk is comparatively unknown and the residents of many of those cities use condensed milk put up in the United States. While Brazil has 20,000,000 of cattle, that country does not have as many milk cows as the State of New York. The cities of Peru, Chile, Equador, Venezuela, as well as those of Central America and of Mexico, have no milk wagons.

In Mexico a curious custom prevails about delivering milk. Mexican cows give but a small quantity of milk a day, rarely more than a gallon, and this they will not "give down" unless the calf is with them. It is the custom to drive the cows through the streets from house to house and stop in front of each door and milk the amount from the cow that the customer desires. In order to keep the calves from straying amid the dogs and donkeys with which the Mexican streets abound, they are tied to the tails of the mothers, so that the milk wagons of our American cities is replaced in Mexico by half a dozen or more cows driven along the streets with a calf tied to the tail of each cow. This practice of driving the cows through the streets, and milking at the door is not confined to Mexican cities for it prevails to some extent all through the cities of southern Europe, but is confined principally to the suburbs. Both in Mexican cities and those of Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece goat's milk is extensively used, and it is a common sight very early in the morning to see herds of goats being driven along the streets, and stop from time to time to afford a fresh supply of the lacteal fluid for families. This milk is sold often by the glass or cup, and children can frequently be seen running to the goat herded with one or two cents in a little pail to obtain their supply of morning milk. These goats—especially those of southern Europe—are large, fine animals, and are kept very clean and handsome.

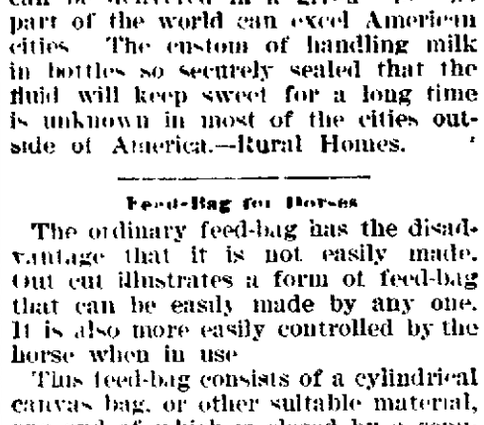
In Italy the milk vessels are of glazed earthen ware, and in the cities of Rome, Genoa, Leghorn and Naples very handsome styles are used. They are pretty and ornamental, and vary in size from a quart to several gallons. In these cities it is common to see a donkey being driven through the streets, thus taking the place of our American milk wagons. In France both tin and earthenware are used, and while the ordinary tin can is seen in Paris, yet the old-fashioned earthen jar still retains its place as a milk vessel. Milk is brought into the city in these great jars, which are wrapped in damp cloths in the summer to keep the milk cool and sweet. Paris has a peculiar custom, different from many other cities, in its manner of selling milk. In the first place, the man who brings in a load of milk must go to an inspector and obtain a card, showing that the milk is pure and unadulterated. Then it is taken to the markets, and most of the milk of that city is ordered from the markets, just as meat or fish or other foods are, and delivered to the residence in any quantity desired. Milk in Paris is sold by the glass, and in the suburbs goats are driven from house to house to supply the demand for fresh, warm milk.

Crossing the border into Belgium and Holland, a peculiar custom is observed, for one will see huge dogs, so strong and massive that the traveller feels more secure when he sees that they wear muzzles, drawing clumsy looking carts filled with earthen vessels containing milk. Instead of a rough-looking and not overly clean man driving the dog, he is led by a neatly dressed and rather attractive looking young woman, who carries measures of two sizes and will sell for a very low sum any quantity of milk desired. This custom prevails in the great cities of Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam and others. Among the peculiarities of those countries is that each locality has a different style of dress for its milkmaids. The handsomest is that worn by the Flemish milkmaids, while the Dutch milkmaids wear the most suitable and convenient dress for the work in which they are engaged. The cows of both Belgium and Holland are famous milkers, and both regions are famed for the cheese and butter produced. As we go further north in Europe the earthen milk vessels are replaced by wooden ones, and this is true of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. While the dog-cart is occasionally seen, yet in many places the milk is carried by hand. Hamburg may be taken as a sample. There the milk is delivered by women, who carry it in wooden vessels made with a tight-fitting cover, so as to exclude all dust and dirt. The milkwoman has a heavy stock of wood, called a yoke, fitted to her neck and shoulders, and from the ends of this hang several cords. To these she can fasten one or more buckets of milk. The number she can carry depends on the size, but it is not uncommon to see a woman carrying from four to seven. She will fasten two or three to each end of the yokes and then place one on top of her head, and thus carry a load that many men would not desire to undertake.

In many cities milk is almost unknown, as in parts of Asia. In Japan there are no cows, and the language does not contain a word that means either beef, butter or cheese. The lands of Japan are not adapted to stock raising, nor are those of southern India, hence milk is uncommon in many large cities. In parts of China the use of buffalo milk is not unusual, and in the cities of that country milk is delivered by men carrying the same from vessels suspended from poles. In Ceylon the English residents have serious trouble trying to keep milk cows. The grasses of that land will not keep a cow alive, and they must be fed upon grain; even then they will not give more than a couple of quarts a day. In Australia and New Zealand, on the other hand, cows do admirably, and the latter has as fine dairies as can be found in any part of the world. For convenience of handling milk, for cleanliness, and for the quantity that can be delivered in a given time no part of the world can excel American cities. The custom of handling milk in bottles so securely sealed that the fluid will keep sweet for a long time is unknown in most of the cities outside of America.—Rural Homes.

Feed-Bag for Horses.

The ordinary feed-bag has the disadvantage that it is not easily made. Our cut illustrates a form of feed-bag that can be easily made by any one. It is also more easily controlled by the horse when in use.



This feed-bag consists of a cylindrical canvas bag, or other suitable material, one end of which is closed by a semi-circular block or wood, tacked securely to the canvas. The other end of the bag is closed by a seam. Upon the upper outer end of the feed-bag is formed a longitudinal slit through which the horse's nose passes. The main portion of the bag may be formed from a single piece of cloth sewed together along the upper edge, the opening being formed simply by leaving an open place in the seam.

A cord is secured to the wooden inner end, and is designed to be tied to the hames or saddle, in supporting the the bag at its inner end. A similar cord is attached to each side of the nose end of the bag, and passes over the head of the horse. This cord should be short enough to hold the horse's nose within the slit in the bag. The position of the bag when the horse's head is down is indicated in dotted lines. The length of the bag should be sufficient so that when the head of the horse is in its forward position the bag will not be stretched tight.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Roosting in the trees, open sheds or henhouses with broken windows at this season of the year is not favorable to egg production, but frost-bitten combs and cases of roup are common results.

Vermin are the greatest foes of poultry, and a thorough fumigation will do the fowl-house good. Be sure the fowls are all shut out until the smoking is over and the house well ventilated.

Geese are profitable poultry when kept yarded. They need only a little water for drinking and bathing and good grass to feed upon, with daily rations of corn. If allowed to run at large they trample down and destroy more than they eat.

It is easier to destroy lice in the henhouse and keep the fowl entirely free from them than it is when they roost in the trees, sheds and barn, or, all over the place, as they sometimes do on the premises of farmers who think "it don't pay to keep hens anyway." If they are "kept anyway" it probably does not.

Buckwheat or buckwheat meal is excellent for fattening fowl. So also is boiled rice, and sometimes a quantity of broken rice, or that which has some foul seed in it, can be bought cheaply for that purpose. Barley meal mixed with corn meal, at the rate of two bushels of the corn to one of barley, is also good. But all these are laxative, and the night's feed at least should be of sound, whole corn.

Fowls will do as well and lay as many eggs in a cheaply-built poultry-house as in an expensive one, if it is only made warm so as to be free from draughts. And a number of small and cheap houses are better than one large and costly one, as when too many fowl are kept in a flock they are liable to have some contagious or infectious disease go through the entire number.

"Does poultry-keeping pay?" is always an open question for discussion among farmers. One way to decide this for yourself would be to invest say $40, the price of a good cow, in good fowls, and then take as much care of them as you would of the cow, and keep account of the expenses and receipts; but remember that you would not let the cow's stable go a month without being cleaned, nor would you expect it to pick up its own living. Poultry-keeping does pay, but how well depends upon the man and his methods.

Saving Cucumber Seed.

Comparatively few who grow cucumbers save the earliest large specimens for seed. There is demand for the earliest for market or for the table. At the end of the season the scattering cucumbers that have been overlooked are gathered, allowed to rot, and the seed washed from them and dried. Seed thus saved constantly tends to fruit later in the season. When only the earliest cucumbers are used for seed the tendency is to earliness at the expense of size. Most of the very early cucumbers are small. Some of the largest are so late that they are best grown in hothouses.

PRIZES FOR SAILORS.

SUMS PAID IN THE PAST TO CONQUERING CREWS.

Probable Abolition of the Blood Money Laws in the Near Future—Sampson's and Dewey's Reward—Sailors' Shares Often Not Worth Looking After.

The first law allowing prize money and bounty to officers and sailors of the United States navy was passed by Congress March 2, 1799. It was amended in an unimportant manner April 23, 1800. The original law stood practically unchanged until July 17, 1862, when the civil war and the capture of confederate vessels necessitated a change to meet the situation at that time. On June 30, 1864, the law was again amended, but has since remained unchanged. It does not differ materially to-day from the time it was passed in 1799, nearly 100 years ago. The men who destroyed Spanish vessels at Manila and at Santiago will receive their bounty under these laws, which, it is held by Auditor Morris of the treasury, cover both the subjects of prize money and bounty. Prize money goes to the crews of vessels capturing merchant vessels of the enemy or of any country violating neutrality laws. Bounty goes to the officers and crews of vessels which have captured or destroyed the vessels of war of the enemy. The amount paid in bounty is far in excess of that derived as prize money.

From the time the laws were first passed until now 196,551 claims have been adjudicated by the courts and treasury department. All of these have been paid except 43,811. The total amount paid out on the claims settled was $15,145,578, leaving $901,703 in the treasury due men who participated at some time or other in naval conquests or victories. Nearly all of this amount is due to men who participated in the civil war. Speaking on this subject Auditor Morris says: "The ratio of unclaimed money to the whole amount of prize money awarded is a fraction less than six per cent. The number of claims uncalled for is a little over two per cent. of the whole number awarded. The difference in the ratio of money and claims is accounted for by the fact that large amounts are always collected, while the smaller amounts or sailors' shares are often not worth looking after."—Washington Star.

Bayonets Think.

In his last communication to The New York Tribune Andrew Carnegie says, in discussing the petition by Colorado troops to be relieved from garrison duty in Manila. "Bayonets think in our volunteer regiments. Note that this extreme western regiment, a thousand strong, cables the Government through a chairman. They have held a meeting evidently, with its 'whereases' and 'wherefores,' and thereby 'resolved.' Mark, no officers are permitted to interfere. This means business.

"Now, these men can urge with some degree of reason that they have not been fairly treated; that the President has taken advantage of them; that the war being ended their engagement is also ended. True, the President has been compelled to hold that the war is not ended technically until peace is declared, but this smacks more of the letter than the spirit. At all events, peace must soon be declared, and then he must disband the volunteers, unless he decides that the Government has the option of keeping them for two years, even if peace be declared. It is safe to say he will not go so far.

"Now comes his difficulty. If he calls for volunteers, not to fight 'for humanity,' but simply to hold insurgents down in the far East, he will not get them. His next step must be to get Congress to enlarge the standing army; but it must also raise the pay of regular troops, for men will not enlist as before when they know the miserable task for which they are sought, and that they will be sent beyond our shores.

"To add to all this some forty millions perhaps more, is to be paid for the privilege of increasing our army and navy and sending our troops to regions from which the President and Governor Adams and others in authority, and therefore responsible, will get repeated cable dispatches telling them of the brave lives they are daily sacrificing by their mad expeditions to far off lands beyond our own continent, in pursuit of disaster."

Brain Stimulant.

The best possible thing for a man to do when he feels too weak to carry any thing through is to go to bed and sleep as long as he can. This is the only recuperation of brain power the only actual recuperation of brain force; because during sleep the brain is in a state of rest, in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood, which take the place of those which have been consumed by previous labor, since the very act of thinking burns up solid particles as every turn of the wheel or screw of the steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace. The supply of consumed brain-substance can only be had from the nutritive particles in the blood which were obtained from the food eaten previously, and the brain is so constituted that it can best receive and appropriate to itself those nutritive particles during the state of rest, of quiet, and stillness of sleep. Mere stimulants supply nothing in themselves; they goad the brain, force it to a great er consumption of its substance, until it is so exhausted that there is not power enough left to receive a supply.

A FORESTRY EXPERIMENT.

An Effort in the Direction of Systematic Forest Culture.

The Michigan Agricultural College farm, consisting of a little more than a section, was, when purchased by the State nearly fifty years ago, entirely in forest. The land has gradually been cleared until now only about 200 acres remain in woodland, and from the larger part of this the best of the timber has been removed. The college has never attempted any systematic management of its forest area. The State Board of Agriculture recently decided to attempt some systematic improvements in the woodland. The work was placed in the hands of Dr. Beal, professor of forestry, and Prof. Smith, of the agricultural department. The objects are to conduct experiments in forest planting and to furnish means for investigation in forestry for the students.

The ground will be planted as follows. A tract of seventy-five acres, consisting mostly of marsh land, over which fires have run and cattle and sheep have been pastured, until the undergrowth, seedlings and sprouts have been killed, will be cleared and the land subdued to tillage, after which it will be planted to trees. Another tract of seventy-five acres, on higher ground, timbered with beech and elm, will, with a few improvements, be left in the primitive state. A strip on one border of this section along which a railroad runs will be cleared and kept in pasture land to prevent fires spreading from the railroad. Fifteen acres from which the large timber was taken some years ago will be cleared of all trees larger than a man's arm, so that the young trees can have a chance to grow evenly and occupy the ground. Separated from the woods spoken of above by fields in cultivation is fifty-four acres of land containing the best timber on the farm. The strip is longest from east to west and so a space four rods wide will be cut north and south, through the middle; this will be tilled and is expected to prevent the spread of fires.

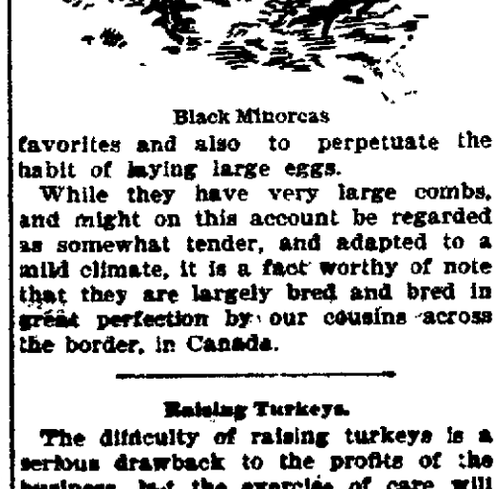
From all this land old logs and dead brush will be removed and burned in open places. Of course it will not be pastured and a growth of young timber in variety will be encouraged. The whole tract has been surveyed and staked off in plats of ten acres each. A record will be made of the present condition and of future operations. There are no conifers in the forest except a few tamaracks, but a number of native evergreens of the different varieties will be planted along a river which runs through the tract and offers a suitable place for coniferous trees. It is likely that seeds of many of the common trees will be planted, making a sort of arboretum from which supplies for transplanting may be had.

The Black Minorcas.

Minorcas have attained a well-deserved popularity because of their wonderful egg record, which is certainly not surpassed by any other breed. The size of the eggs they lay is something remarkable. As they are precocious, and the pullets begin to lay very early, their eggs are rather small, but we have seen eggs of two-year hens that were nearly as large as duck eggs.

The birds themselves average a pound or a pound and a half heavier than Leghorns, while closely resembling them in other respects.

Breeders of Minorcas should exercise great care to keep up the weight of their



Black Minorcas.

favorites and also to perpetuate the habit of laying large eggs.

While they have very large combs, and might on this account be regarded as somewhat tender, and adapted to a mild climate, it is a fact worthy of note that they are largely bred and bred in great perfection by our cousins across the border, in Canada.

Raising Turkeys.

The difficulty of raising turkeys is a serious drawback to the profits of the business, but the exercise of care will obviate the difficulty. At first, and for about six weeks, turkey chicks are very delicate, so much so that even a warm shower will finish them. If they can be kept alive for about two months they begin to assume a more robust character, and will soon become the very hardiest of poultry. The chicks, therefore, should be provided with shelter, and the shed which furnishes this would be all the better if it had a wooden floor. The best feed for the first week is hard boiled eggs, mixed with minced dandelion. It is thought the dandelion serves to keep the bowels in order. At all events the young birds prefer dadelion to all other green food. At the end of the first week add gradually to the boiled eggs bread crumbs and barley meal, constantly lessening the amount of egg until at the end of three weeks it may be entirely discontinued. Now give boiled potatoes as a part of the food, and a small portion of some small grain may be added, in fact making the food very much like that of other poultry. If all in this way and kept dry, they will come along all right.

How to Brighten the Brood.

If you have a brood of chickens that are disposed to mope about—a late hatched brood that get the dumps in the morning—put them to work. Take a couple of planks ten feet long and a foot wide. Saw them in two and make a pen five feet square. Fill it two inches deep with cut straw, and of a morning throw a handful or two of millet seed therein and then watch the chickens go to work. They will scratch and peck and work away for hours at a time, and come out of their scratch pen as bright and lively as crickets.

The stuffed chicken is the droopy specimen. The one that has to hustle some has a keener and brighter expression than the loafer.

A scratch pen placed in a cool place means salvation to the autumn brood. Keep them busy and they will thrive.—Poultry Journal.

The Massillon Mar

The following prices are p
sillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY AND ST

Wheat .....
Hay, per ton .....
Straw, per ton.....
Corn .....
Oats .....
Clover Seed.....
Timothy Seed.....

FRUITS AND VEGET

Potatoes, per bushel.....
Onions, per bushel.....
Beets, per bushel.....
Apples .....
Cabbage, per dozen.....

BUTTER, EGGS AND PO

Butter.....
Eggs .....
Chickens, live.....
Chickens, dressed.....
Turkeys, live.....
Turkeys, dressed.....

MEATS.

Sausage .....
Spare Ribs.....
Backbone .....
Ham .....
Shoulder.....
Lard.....

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBU
WHEAT—No. 2 red, new, 66@6
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, old,
2 yellow, shelled, 38@39c; high m
38@38c. No. 2 yellow shelled corn
38½c. No. 2 yellow ear corn, new
OATS—No. 1 white, new, 42½
white, clipped, 32@32½c. extra N
@32c light mixed, 30@30½c.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, $8.75@9 0
@8.25 No. 1 clover, mixed, $8.00
hay, $9.00@9.50 for timothy.
POULTRY—Live—Large chic
per pair, small, 50@55c; spring
50c per pair, ducks, 50@60c per p
9@10c per pound; geese, $1.0@
Dressed—Chickens, 9@10c per p
10@11c turkeys, 13@15c; geese, 9
GAME—Rabbits, per pair, 12@2
dozen, $1..5@1.50; squirrel, per
1.25; pheasants, $3.00@7.00 per d
chickens, $5.00@6.00 per dozen; v
$1.00@1.50 each; venison saddle,
pound.
BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23½
creamery, 23@23½c; Ohio fancy c
19c; country roll, 14@15c; low
cooking, 12@13c.
CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 10½
quarters, 9½@10c; New York stat
October make, 11@11½c; Ohio Sw
Wisconsin, 13@14c; 2-pound
12@13½c; limburger, 11@12c.
EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylva
in cases, 23@24c; candled, 24@2
fresh, 21@22c; storage eggs, 17@19

CURRENT

CATTLE—Receipts Monday, 65
5 to 10 cents higher. Supply moda
ket steady. Extra, $5.30@5.45; p
5.20; good, $4.65@4.85; tidy, $4.35@4
@4.25; common, $3.30@3.60; feede
cattle, $3.00@3.75; heifers, $3.2
2.50@3.75; bulls...cows and spring
good fresh cows, $45.00@60.00;
40.00; bologna cows, $8.00@15.00.
HOGS—Receipts on Monday l
active and 15 to 20 cents higher.
day very light. We only quote
@3.50. prime heavies, 250 pounds
upward, $3.65@3.70; best assort
$3.60@3.65; heavy Yorkers, $3.5
Yorkers and pigs, $3.50@3.55; coar
@3.35; common pigs and skip
roughs, $2.25@3.10.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply
loads; today light; market steady
Choice wethers, $4.40@4.50; good
@4.35; fair mixed, $3.70@4.10; c
@3.50; choice lambs, $5.35@5.50;
good, $5.50@5.30; veal calves, $6.
and thin calves, $4.00@5.00.

CINCINN

HOGS—Market firmer at $3.00@
CATTLE—Market strong at $3.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Mark
steady at $2.25@4. 0. Lambs —
at $4.00@3.35.

NEW YO

WHEAT—Spot market firmer
80¾c f o b. afloat.
CORN—Spot market stronger,
45¾c f. o. b. afloat.
OATS—Spot market stronger;
2 white, 34@35½c.
CATTLE — Nothing sold.
Cables slow. American steers,
pound dressed weight; refrigerat
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Mark
firm, but slow; lambs firm on a
Sheep, medium to fair, $3.50@4.0
dinary to choice, $5.25@$5.60.
HOGS—Market higher at $3.7
State pigs, $3.90.

TODAY'S MARKET

Latest Reports From the Trade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—M
and easy, but failed to be
However, the feeling rema
Money 2½.

	Open-ing.	High-est.
American Sugar.....	124	124
American Tobacco...	143½	143
Atchison (Pfd.).....	53¾	53
C. B. & Q.....	124¼	124
Chicago Gas.....	110½	110
Louisville & Nashville	85¾	86
Manhattan.....	98	98
Missouri Pacific.....	46	46
New York Central.....	128¼	128
Rock Island.....	114¾	114
St. Paul.....	119¾	120
Western Union ...	93½	93

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—[By
Press]—Hogs active, $3.35@
strong, beeves $4.00@5 85

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Wh
high, but reacts during sess
erratic, advancing or droppi
a moment's time. Receipt
ports fair. The close below
terday Puts 69¾, calls 71¾.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	C
Wheat			
Dec	68¼	68¼	
May	71	71¾	
July	69	69¾	
Corn.			
May	39¾	39¾	
July	39¾	39¾	
Oats.			
May	28¾	28¼	
July	27	27	
Pork.			
Jan	10 20	10 20	
May	10 55	10 70	
Lard			
Jan	5 45	5 47	
May	5 75	5 75	

TOLEDO, Dec. 28.—[By
Press]—Wheat 71¼.
DALTON, Dec. 28.—Wheat,
BEACH CITY, Dec. 28.—Wh

All forms of scrofula, boi
and eruptions, are quickly a
ently cured by Hood's Sarsa

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